THE INDIAN ASURAS COLONISED EUROPE

By

Dr. K. L. Jain Vasasisya

ITIHAS VIDYA PRAKASHANA
DELHI

Publisher :

B-26. Dharm Colony Nangloi
Delhi-110041

Price : Rs. 80-00
First Edition : 1990

Printed by :
Naveen Printers,
E-150 Krisn Vihar
Delhi-110041

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

In the beginning of Nineteenth century the westerners began to study Indian history as well as world History. Due to ignorance and conspiracy, they wrote a false histoy of the world, which undermined every aspect of greatness or grandeur of ancient man, these authors of recent growth undermined the achievements as well as Scientific knowledge of earrly man. I have proved that the ancient Asuras, Rakṣasas and other Indians (Manava=ksatriyas) knew the science of launching Satellite and the Asura Engineer Maya built three cities in the sky and those cities were moving around the earth.

The ancient Paṇis (Phoenecians) manufactured marvellous huge ship's, which crossed the Atalantic Ocean. One Maya Asura was the master of that Ocean, therefore he was called 'Atlas' (अतलेश) in the Greek legends by this very name.

The westerners propagated a false theory about socalled, *Aryanrcace*. (?) but, I have reveresed their process (false theory) through my researches.

The fiveraces, including Asuras, were the progeny of Kasyapa (Brahmā=Paramesthe) Among them, Asuras or Daityas (Giants) were known as '*Puradevas*, who had full dominian over the world before the riṣe (at about 12000 B. C.) of Deva or mānava empire. The Indian Asuras were Sovereign power of world up to the reign of Bali, the greatest Asura monareh, but Viṣṇu and Indra, cleverally expulsed Bali and other Asuras from India; therefore later Brāhmaṇas thought Viṣṇu as the greatest deity. The expulsion of Asura monarch Bali was the turning point of ancient world history. After the discomfeature of Bali, Indra as well as the progeny of Vaivasvat Manu

founded their sovereignty over India or Eastern world and western world became the state of Asuras. This is the real secret of similarities of languages between Europe and India.

Recently, Dr. Thakurprasad Verma, the professor of Kashi Hindu Visvavidyala has endorsed my researches in his Presidential lecture, on the eve of 'Itihasa Parisad's session at Delhi (on 23-24 sept 1989), andhis article has been published in a Hindi Newspaper—Janasatta (29-30 sept89), Accordingly, the Sanskrit was the ancient original and Common language and Rāma and Daśaratha were Common names of kings in the Europe as well as Middle East before Christ.

I hope, the world would know and accept the truth of history.

Dated-29-10-1989 Dr. Kunwarlal jain

(Deepavali) B-26- Dharma colony Nangloi
Delhi-41

नवीन प्रकाशन

१९८९-१९९०

अद्भुत, मौलिक अभूतपूर्व क्रान्तिकारी खोजों से परिपूर्ण डा० कुंवरलाल जैन 'व्यासशिष्य' के नवीनग्रन्थ (स्वतन्त्र भारत में प्रथमवार सच्चे इतिहास का प्रकाशन)।

१.	पुराणों में वंशानुक्रमिक कालक्रम रैक्सीन जिल्द (महाग्रन्थ केवल लागत मूल्य में)	८०- रु० मात्र
२.	पुराणों में इतिहास (क्रान्तिकारी विवेचन)	७५- रु०
३.	पुराणों में भारतोत्तरवंश	५०- रु०
४.	पुराणों में ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तयुग (प्राग्महाभारतकालीन कालगणना)	७५- रु०
५.	चतुर्दश मनुओं का इतिहास	३०- रु०
६.	Indian Asuras Colonised Europe	Rs. 80-

१०% कमीशन; परन्तु; पुस्तकों की २ या अधिक प्रतियां मंगाने पर २०% कमीशन और डाकव्यय में छूट;

प्राप्तिस्थान :—इतिहासविद्याप्रकाशन
बी-२६ धर्मकोलोनी, नांगलोई, दिल्ली-४१

CHAPTER-I

ASURA DOMINION OVER THE WORLD

A Curious as well as wonderful fact has been revealed in the Ramayana of Valmiki that the glorious sons of Diti, the Daityas were the Masters of Earth". Ordinarily, in Sanskrit literature, The Bharata-Varsha (India) is called 'Bhumi'—Prithvi' or 'Vasumati', that is the 'Whole World', as the great grammarian Muni Patanjali also confirms it. In the ancient Times, once, the whole world was under the Sway of Asuras, it is not the guess or a conjecture of Valmiki or any other poet, but a concerete or confirmed historical fact, also supported by Vedic leterature. First, this historical fact was revealed by a great Vedic research scholar. late pt. Bagavaddatta in his books at many places. Now, I am determined to elaborate it and to throw much light on this topic considering all the related facts and figures, available in the ancient literature, Elaboration and revealation of this fact will refute and nullify the so called theory of 'Aryan Migration' Expounded by Western and their fellow Indian Scholars, even the great Patriot and Sanskritist Lokamanya Tilaka was the victim of British conspiracy and fallacy, So, he wrote 'The Arctic Home in the Vedas' and thought the North Polar region was the original Home of Indians (So called Aryans),

१. दितिस्त्वजनयत् पुत्रान् दैत्यांस्तात यशस्विनः ।
तेषामियं वसुमती पुरासीत् सवनार्णवा ॥ (रा० ३।४।१५,१६)

२. सप्तद्वीपावसुमती त्रयो लोकाः (महाभाष्य, आह्निक);

3. See 'Bharata Varsha ka Brahad Itihasa Vol. II p. 44-47

Here, We are revealing and discussing this wonderful and almost unknown fact that the ancestors of Britisheres, Who made India their dominion after Seventeenth Century, were Indian Asuras (Daityas and Danavas Purvadevas), under the leadership of Bali, son of Virochana,—were driven out of India, by Vamana Viṣnu, atleast twelve thousand years before christ and they colonized Europe.

How could it be determined? Whether the Asuras migrated to Europe from India or they migrated from Europe to India ? Similarities of languages, astronomy, legends (Mythology) etc., cannot decide the reality. Both conclusions, may be drawn from the similarities. Only History and Historical geography may decide this despute that which country was the Original Home of Asuras and Devas ? We shall further indicate that the most of the modern Europeon countries as well as African, Asian and American countries were named after the Asura rulers; for example, here we shall take only Two names from each continent:—

(Detailed account will be produced further)

Continent	*Modern Nation*	*Ancient Asura King*
Asia	Lebanan	Lhada (Brother of Prahalada)
	Beirut (city)	Vratra-Asura Purohita
Europe	Scandanavia	Sand Danava (Brother of Varutri
	Denmark	Danavamarka
Africa	Libya	Prahalāda or any his brother as Anuhlāda etc.
	Somalia or Somaliland	Sumāli Asura
America	Maya or Maxico	Măya (Asura)
	Bolvia	Bala (Asura)

Later on I shall discuss, in detail, the historical geography of these continents, by which, it may be proved that the main countries of above four continents were colonized by Indian Asuras, above eight names of modern continental places are ample proof of my firm conviction that the whole world was colonized by Indian Asuras in the remote past.

In the Bible, the Danavas are mentioned as 'Danes' and Egyptions called them Danauna. In Europe the famous river Danube was named after the name of any Danava or Danu, the mother of Danavas (Asuras) and in Iran the 'Daitya' river was called by this name, as the Daityas setteled there, at the banks of that river--"The first of the good lands and countries, Which, I, Ahura Mazda, created, was the Airyana Vaejo (आर्यंवास), by the good river Daitya" (Avesta Vendidad, Forgard, I, Tr. by Darmesteirt), though the Daitya river has not been identified finally, as where that river flew, in Iran or Europe or any where.

Kaśyapa : The progenitor of five races

In the S.B. the ten races of ancient world have been mentioned as Manavas, pitras, Gandharvas, Apsaras, Nāgas, Yaksarāksa-, sas, Asuras, (Daityas and Danavas), Nisadas, Suparnas and Devas. Among these, the following five races were dominant powers of the ancient world, Asuras, Gandharvas, Devas, Rākṣasas and Nāgas.

All these five (or ten) races were the progeny of great sage Kaśyapa Māricha, (son or Scion of Marichi). who dwelt near the caspian sea, In those days, this sea was spread upto India (Kashmire). Caspian sea and Kashmire, both were named after that great sage (Kaśyapa), the father of all chief races of ancient world.

The Ancient greek poet Hasiad had also mentioned the five races of ancient world in his poem ; but prejudiced Roth did not believe in the genuineness of Hasiod.

The existance of five races of ancient world was a historical fact and Asuras were the most ancient and dominant among them, who captured and reigned over the whole world, before the rise of Deva Empire,

***Purvadevas*—**

Asuras (Daityas) were also called Purvadevas, because they were elder brother of a Devas (Ādityas). Among the thirteen consorts of Kaśyapa, the four were named as Diti, Aditi, Danu and Kālā, Their Sons— were called Daityas, Ādityas (Devas), Dānavas and Kālaekyas, respectively.

Giants (Daityas)—

'There were giants on the earth in those days and also after that when the sons of God came into the daughters of man (Bible, Genesis Ch. 6/4) the sons of these ladies were called Daityas, Ādityas, Danavns and Kālakeyas (Kelts), respectively. Daityas were purvadevas, being the elder brothers of Devas (Adityas). The following words of European languages are the corrupt forms of the word 'Daitya' (दैत्य) = Dutch— Teutons = Teutones = Titans = Thiuna = deutsch = germans, gium = Theod (Englo-Sexen) Likewise, 'Dānava' word's corrupt forms are Denmark, Scandanavia (षण्डदानव) Sweden (श्वेतदानव) Danube (Danāyu-Mother), Switzerland, (श्वेतदानव) Gathas, an ancient Dānava race mentioned in the Mahābharata, whose progeny were goths (French). Kāla's sons were Kālakeyas, the Kelts of Europe. All These people were styled as 'Asuras', who were spread from Assyria to England, in the whole of western asia and Europe. Thus the

1. S. B. (13-4-3),
2. Nirukta (312) and Brihaddevatā 7-67-72),
3. काश्यप्य इमा: प्रजा: (श० ब्रा०);
4. See the Rigveda repetition p. 165 by Kegi
5. Rig. (1-69-10) and Jaiminiya Br. (1-41-11)
6. Mah. (2-1-15);

Daityas, Dānavas and Kālakeyas, all were the ancestors of Modern Europeans and they were known as 'Asuras' in the ancient Times.

Three categories of Gods mentioned by Herodotus—

The father of European History, the famous Greek author Horodotus had described the three categories or classes of gods. but modern western scholars could not identify or recognise the accuracy of Herodotus's historical allusion, so they refuted it:-as *Col-Kannedy* wrote "Hercules belonged to the second class, which consisted of twelve gods and Dionu sons to the third class. which was produced from these last" What Herodatus could possible means by such a succession of deities, it is in vain to enquire but it may be safely affirmed that it never existed amongst any people...". Researchas: Nature and effinity of Ancient and Hindu Mythology P. 27)

Every ordinary scholar of Purāna may understand the genuineness of twelve gods, but western scholars knowingly did not want to understand it; among modern scholars Pt. Bhagavadatta was the first, who explained the three classes of gods, as mentioned by Herodotus, here, I intend to review the some passages of Herodotus, quoted by Pt. Bhagavad-datta :—

1. Hercules is one of the Gods of the second order, who are known as the twelve"[1]
2. And Dionosos to the third class[2]
3. The Greeks regard Hercules, Baccus and Pan as the youngest of the Gods[3]
S. Seventeen thousand years (from the birth of Hercules) before the reign of Amesis, the twelve gods were. they (Egyptians) affirm.[4]

---

1. Herodotus Vol. y. 173
2. R. N. A. H. p. 37
3. Herodotus Vol. I p. 189
4. Ibid p. 136

5. **And even from Bacchus, who is the youngest of the three, they reckon fifteen thousand years to the reign of that king.**[1]

Undoubtedly, the word 'Hercules' was the corrupt form of the word 'Viṣṇu' or Suresh or Surkulesh in the opinion of Pt. Bhagavaddatta but in my opinion the word 'Hari' or Harikesh' is the original form of 'Hercules' and not 'surakulesh'. In some cases, Greeks meant 'Indra by Hercules, as he killed giant Atalas (Maya Danava), Atalesh the Master or Atala, will be explained later on, the Greeks have mixed the characters of Indra and Viṣṇu into the one character of Hercules, it should be borne into the mind. So we cannot understand the true character of Hercules from Greeks, without the help of ancient Sanskrit Literature, namely purānas. No doubt, among tewelve gods, Hercules was youngest, so it my be accepted, safely, that he was Viṣṇu, the youngest son of Aditi :—

"द्वादशो विष्णुरुच्यते ।
जघन्यजस्तु सर्वेषाम् आदित्यानां गुणाधिकः ॥"[2]

Bacchus or Dionysius

Pt. Bhagavaddatta considered that the word 'Bacchus is the corrupt form of word 'Viprachitti' (विप्रचित्ति:). According to Herodotus, Arabs, called him 'Orotol'[3], but my researches refute the claim of p. Bhagavaddatta. There were many a Dionysius in the history, as the Bacchus was one of them, 'Dionysius' may be a common name for any Dānava or Asura, as the common sense says it. No doubt, the first

1. Ibid p. 189.
2. "Almost all the names of Gods came into Greece from Eqypt. My inquires prove that they were all derived from a foreign source." (Herodotus Book p. 53).
3. Mahabharata (1/)
Herodotus Vol. I P. 213

Dionysius' was 'Viprachitti, the eldest, amongst the hundred sons of Danu[1]. He was contemporary of Hiraṇyakaśipu, the first monarch of Daityas. Viprachitti was his brother in law and husband of his sister Sinhikā (सिंहिका). Perhaps, Sinhikā rides over the lion, so she got that ephithet, as Durgā Bhāvani was called Sinhavāhini. Therefore, she was sinhikā, she was called Isis and Ishtar in the Greek and Egyptian mythology. The characters of Sinhikā and Durgā (Pārvati) have been mixed by ancient foreigners, as it will be explained in another chapter, Shiva or Rudra was also called 'Asura'. (Osis) so his consort was Isis or Ishtar.

The last and fomous Dionysius was Dānava Asita, who overran the whole India, as mentioned by Magesthenes :-(1) And their city Nysa (नैश) which Dionysous founded (2) Oxydrakai, (क्षुद्रका) the descendants of Dionysos, because the wine grew in their country'.[2]

The last Dionysius (दानवेश) or Dānvesha who overran India, was the contemporary of Indian Monarch Māndhatā. The date of this last Dionysius has been discussed elsewhere by me[3] This Dionysius (Dānavesha) was Dhānva Asita, the son or scion of Dhanu Asura and grandson of Shambhū and Virochana[4].

Therefore, Bacchus was another chief Dionysius (दानवेश) and he was not Viprachitti, the first emperor of Dānavas, but the very Vratra or Ahidānava' or Azidahak of Avesta. He was the son of Twastra, so he was called' Twāṣtra Asura[5] The following dynastical table is worth seeing, framed by Pt. Bhagavaddatta from the Purāṇas :—

---

१. दनुः पुत्रशतं लेभे कश्यपाद् बलदर्पितम् ।
विप्रचित्तिः प्रधानोऽभूद् येषां मध्ये महाबलः ॥ (मत्स्य० ६।१६)

2. Fragments, p. 35,36 p. 110,111

Ahur Mazda = Varuṇa = Taz

Wife Divya + Bhrigu, = Visrof Dang (Daughter of Hiraṇyakaśipu).

Śukra = Kāvyaushanā

Twastra, Varutri, Śanda, Marka

Ranjana, Prithurasmi, Shalāvraka

Trishirā = Viśvarupa Vritra = Ahidānava (Azidahak Maya (Atales) Sureṇu = Saraṇyū)

In the Avesta, the '*Ahidānava* is called '*Ahi Dahaka*'
"He, the serpent slew Dahaka[1]

Veruṇa or "Taz was the fourth ancestor of Azi Dahaka, is the founder of the race of the Arbas[2]".

It is an established fact that Bacchus or Azi Dahaka was the Dionysius of Greeks, Vṛtra of India and Azi Dahaka of Iran (Avesta) and Johak of Persians and Babylonians. He was the monarch or President of '*Pātāla*'[3] (Europe-America).

"Egyptians mentioned that cieres and Bacchus preside the realms below[4] (शेष) (वृत्र)

Bacchus was the youngest and the contemporary Dionosis (Dānava), of Hercules (Vishnu among Devas) so he was Vritra and not Viprachitti. Therefore, the opinion of Pt. Bhagavad-datra is untenable.

---

१. स यद्वर्तमानः समभवत् । तस्माद् वृत्रो अथ यदपात् समभवत् तस्मादहिः; तं दनुश्च दनायुश्च मातेव च पितेव च परिजगृहतुः तस्माद् दानव इत्याहुः
(श० ब्रा० १।६।१२।६)

2. Bhandarakar's Comm. Vol. p-62 (3) Tirupati all India Conf. Madras, p. 195-146.
3. Pātāla or seven Talas w.ll be explained later on.
4. Herodotus Vol. 1 p. 77

Pan :—Likewise, Pt. Bhagavaddatta could not identify 'Pan', the God of the First order and the youngest of his category, as any serious and profound scholar may know it, at the first glance that '*Pan*' was *Vāṇa* or *Bāṇāsura*, the son of Bali. This Bāṇa (Pan) was the last Monarch of Daityas, according to Purāṇas, as well as Herodotus.

Hercules (Viṣṇu) Bacchus (Vritra) and Pan (Bāṇāsura), all the three were contempoary Monarchs, among three kinds of Gods. When Bali was driven out of India, by Vāmana Viṣṇu (Hercules) in the Seventh yuga, (after that period) Bacchus raised his head and become the emperor of the whole world in the eighth yuga. Azidahaka (Ahi Dānava) swallowed the world like a Dragon or Serpent, as mentioned in the Purāṇas.

Devas (Viṣṇu Vāmana and Indra), hardly could had killed him and *Indra* became '*Mahendra*' after killing that huge and mischievious Demon[2]. ***Bacchas as a Babylon or Syrian Prince his Voyage to Europe*** :- Accorning to foreign tradition, Azidahaha or Bacchus's birth place was Babylon or Syria or Syrian city Baberu ; In Greek tales 'Dionysus was conceived by Semle (Zamelo), when Zeus appeared to her in thunder and so she gave a premature birth. Dionysus was nursed by nymphs, when Dionysus grew up, he wanted to go to Europe but the pirates, instead of landing at Nanes steered towards Asia to sell him there as a slave. Thereupon Dionysus changed the Mast and became into serpent and himself into a lion on his return to Europe. He passed through thrace[3]...

The worship of Dionysus flourished in Phrygia and Lydia. He was the Patron diety of vine ... But man was frequently sacrificed to him...he was id:ntified with Bacchus.[4]

---

१. इन्द्रो वै वृत्रमहन्त्सोऽन्यान् देवानत्यमन्यत स महेन्द्रोऽभवत् ।
(मै० सं० ४।६।८);

२. दनुश्च दनायुश्च मातेव च पितेव च परिजगृहतुः साऽस्य दानवता ।
(श० ब्रा० २।६।१।५);

3. Ancient Races and Myths (p. 154).

4. A History of Persia; p. 139.

Iranian Azidahaka or Zohak—Indian Vritrāsura, and European Bacchus or Dionysus (Dānavesh) is Avestian Azidahaka or Zohak in Shahanama of Firdausi, as quoted by Percy Sykes, a a well known European historian. '*Zohak*, a Syrian Prince was incited by heavenly powers to attack him, and although he helped to Siston, to India and even to distant china, he was at the end, made captive by his relentless foes.'[1]

Thus, it is a proven fact that Indian Vritrāsura (Ahidānava) Eurepean Dionysus (bacchus) Iranian Azi Dahaka (Zohak) and Arabian Orotal was one and identical; and once he became the Emperor of the whole world, including European and Asian (India, Persia and China etc.) countries, specially, he was the President of Patala or Rasatala (Realms below meant coastal land of sea).[2]

Chief Asura Emperors, who ruled over the world :—Hiraṇyakaśipu =Zeus + Anu :—on the previous pages, I have written the corrupt forms of Daitya word. The Greek word Zeus is also the corrupt form of the sameword (Daitya), because Hiraṇpakaśipu was the first and almighty (most powerful) Emperor of Daityas, so he was called Daitya=Daityendra= Zeus.

Hiraṇyakaśipu or Zeus has been described, as the first king of Sumeria or Babylon and there his name was *Enshog Kush Anu* (its abereviation, is 'Anu').

This—'*Anu*', had no connection with Anu, the son of yayāti 'Enshog Kush Anu' (Hiraṇyakaśipu) was the Heavenly God of Sumerians, in the Gilgamesh epic of the Hammurabi period, the Heaven god Anu helped his daughteer Ishtar (Sinhıkā), Gilgamesh is unknown Asura, possiblly Jalandhar of Purāṇas, later on, she became the wife of Tammusor. Indian viprachitti (विप्रचित्ति) or Egyptian Osisis, his child was Egyptian Horus or Indian Rāhu and his wife was Neith.

Babylon Tammurz Iranian Tahmurz seems identical, he is mentioned as the third Pishadadian(पिशदादियन) king in the

1. A History of Persia, by P. Sybas p. 133
2. Hirodotus Book 1 p. 177

Shahanama Firdausi, Tahmurj *was* the predecessor of Jamshid (यमवैवस्वत) and Zohak (Vratrāsura) and successor of Hushang[1] (विवस्वान्), Though the Shahnama is not a very old book and it is an incomplete as well corrigble history, but it is practically the only early history ever read or believed by persians; Shahnama's allusions can be detected with the help of Purāṇic records.

Hiraṇyakaśipu (Zeus or Anu) was the frist emperor of the whole world, as mentioned in the vedic litterature.

"असुराणां वा इयं (पृथिवी) अग्र आसीत्"[१]

Hiraṇyakaśipu, Zeus or Anu was omniform, omnigeneous omnipotent and omnipresant Monarch before Devas or Indra as described in the Indian as well as Babylonian and Greek literature, he is, also, called Heaven God Zeus and when the Rāmāyāṇa describes that the glorious sons of Diti, were the Mastersof whole world, it does not exaggerated in any sense. *Hirañyakṣa the first Monarch of Daityas. Prior to Hirāñyakashipu* ; the general conception of present purana scholars is as following 'Hiraṇyakaśipu was the eldest son of Dati, but the following recension or reading of Harivanśa belied this belief of scholars, as Hirṇayakaśipu was not the eldest son of Diti. the wife of Kaśyapa, as he was his younger brother and prince :—

दैत्यानां च महातेजा हिरण्याक्षः प्रभुः कृतः ।
हिरण्यकशिपुश्चैव यौवराज्येऽभिषेचितः ।। (हरिवंश० ३।३७।१४)

Perhaps, the elder brother Hiraṇyākṣa was the Monarch of of Southern Hemisphere, including Atala (Atalantic region) and American continents and Hiraṇyakaśipu, his younger brother was the ruler cf Northern Hemisphere; including middle east asia, India and China. When the elder brother Hiraṇyāksa was, accidently, killed by a wild Boar (वराह), then the younger brother became the Monarch of the whole world and he also be-

---

१. तै० ब्रा० (३।२।६।६),
2. Vāl. Ram. (14-15-16);

came the God of Heaven.

Kelts : Kālanemi or Kālanābha was the son of Hiranyākṣa and ruler of Atala (American) Atalantic, who came to help Asuras in the fifth world war of Devas and Asuras, namely Tarakamaya Sangrama. Taraka and Maya were two Asura Heroes of this famous war. Kalanemi badly defeāted the Devas in the battle field. The Kelts of ancient Euorope were the descendants of Kālanemi or Kālanābha.

No enmity between Asuras and Devas

The Earrlier Daityas (Asuras) and Devas had no mutual enmity, till the emergence of Indra Śatkratu=Veretheragna of Avesta. For many centuries Asuras, ruled over the world without any obstacle or hurdle.

The eldest son of Aditi and the first Deva Varuṇā had a very cordial and close relation with Hiraṇyakaśipu (Zeus) and latter gave him his daughter Divyā for his son, Bhrigu ; though they were step brothers likewise, the sister Sinhikā (Ishtar) was given to his another brother, the eldest Dānava Viprachitti, Hiraṇyakaśipu gave huge lands to his brothers, children and even to priests. Possibly, Varuṇa was the Chief Priest (Purohita) of Daitya Monarch.

Various asuras and priests, rulers of different lands :—before discussing this point, one should know the predegrees of Hiraṇyakaśipu, Hiranyākṣa, Viprachitti and Varuṇa, the premieval monarchs of world.

Diti + Kaśyapa

Daitya = Hiraṇyakaśipu = Zeus

Prahlāda = Epaphos = Libya, Anuhlāda Bāṣhkala, Divyā (daughter)

Virochana = Bor, Kapila, Kumbha, Nikumbha

---

1. Atala (Atalantic) continent had been subemerged, it will be explained later on, with evidences.
2. Harivanśa Purāṇa (11/47 chapter)

Bali or Bal = Bel = Beal, and daughter Dhīrgbajihvi and. yoshodhara + Twāstra Viśvarupa
Bāṇa = Pan, Surya, Chandra etc.
Jambhia in Africa
Namibia
Tunisia
Hiraṇyākṣa

|

Śambara, Vaṣkala Śambū Kālanemi

3. Samblāda, Brother of Prahalda
Jambha = Jambia (Africa)
Śata Dundubhi
Nivātakavacha Paṇi
Paksha
Suranda = Sunda

4. Varuṇa = Ahur Mazda = Taz (Asura Clan)

|

Bhrigu = Biraf in Avesta

|

Śukra = Kāvya Ucnā = Kāvya ucnā

|

Twāṣtra. Varutri, Canda, Marka,

|

Triśirā, Viśvarupa = Bivaraspa (Avesta)
Vitra=Ahidanava=Ahi Dahak, Zohak=Bacchus=Dionysus.

|

Maya=Atalas=Teccietecell (Maxican)
5. Isis or Isthar Viprachitti=Osis, Egyptian=Ashur

|

=Assyrian=Tahmurja=Iranian=Tammurz=Babylonian

|
|

Rāhu=Horus (Egyptian)

Pishdadian Dynasty of Iran **:- After writing the names of Main Asuras, the Pishdadian dynasty (mentioned in Shahnama) is worth seeing for the comparative historical study.**

The word '*Pishdadian* is the corrupt form of Sanskrit word '*Paschāddeva*', which is the opposite of the word '*Purvadeva*', only the Daityas were purvadevas, historically, as well as chronologically. Dānavas and Devas (Adityas), both were Paschāddevas, so in the 'pishdadiandynasty', both were included by persians

(Founder) Keiomarz — कश्यप मारीच
|
Hushang — विवस्वान्
|
Tahmurz — विप्रचित्ति
|
Jamshid — यम वैवस्वत
|
Zohak Azi Dahak — अहिदानव
|
Feridun+and Kāvā (Macca) — वरूत्री

Three sons of Feridun=1. Salum 2. Tur 3. Eriz=शालावृक,
रंजन, पृथुरश्मि

Manucher
Sarn, Zol and
Rudabh
Rustam
Nozor
Afrosiab — वृषपर्वा
Siavush — श्रावस्त (ऐक्ष्वाक)
Keikhusru—Ker Asap — कुवलाश्व
Lahrasp — हर्यश्व
Gushtasp — कृशाश्व
Isfandiar — मान्धाता ?
Bahman or Ardeshiar— आर्द्र
Duazdast — त्रसदस्यु

The dynastical table mentioneed in Shahnama is nieither complete and nor fully correct, but it is remarkable that the earlier Pishdadian Kings of Iran were Vaivasvatas (वैवस्वत), (Solar) and Dānavas, both, as Afrasiab was a Dānava King and after this Dānava King, the rein of Iran went to the hands of Ikṣvāku Kings of Ayodhyā, as we see it from Ker Asap to Duazdast. These all Surya Vanśiya Monarchs were the emperor of vast lands as Kuvalāśva and Māndhātā, both went to Pātāla to conquer the Asurās, as mentioned in the Pnrāṇas and other books.

Gustasp, was the patron of Zoroster (Jorethsthura, the founder of persian religion). Thus the time (Date) of Zoroster was between Kriśāsva (Gustasp) and Māndhātā, both the famous emperors of Ayodhyā, Māndhātā daefeatcd the Asura Monarch Asita Dhānva[2] (Dionysus of Megasthenes) He was the king of fifteenth age (Yuga)

He ruled over the world about 10000 years before christ and so the date of Zoroaster was between 9000 and 10000 BC and not 500 BC or 1000 BC, as the modern writers mention it so.

Prahlāda = Epaphas = Libya— Prahlāda is called Epaphas in Greek Literature, he or his brothers were Monarchs of western Asia and Africa, and Libya was called Africa in those days of Asura empire. *Somaliland and other places of Africa* :- Exact date of Rākṣasa Monarch Sumāli is not known There was a '*talātala*' among seven pātālas.

Talātāla or Gabhastala was in the Africa, colonized by Rākṣas Monarch Sumāli—before Rāvaṇa, there was a beautiful and large city-Sumālipura in the Talātala :—

राक्षसेन्द्रस्य पुरं सुमालेर्बहुविस्तरम् (ब्रह्माण्ड० १।२।१३)

Now, sumālipura is called Somālia (Somaliland). According to the Rāmayaṇa, Sumāli was defeated by Viṣṇu, and was

1. See Mārkandeya Purāṇa and Harivanśa
2. See Mahabharata (Droṇaparva 28/28 and S.B. 13-4-3-10)

drven out of Lankā (Ceylon) and he took refuge somewhere in the coastal Africa :—

त्यक्त्वा लङ्कां गता वस्तु पातालं सहपत्नयः ॥ (रामा० ७।८।२२)

Thus Somāliland was a pātāla, Talātala, among seven ones, Besides Libya and Somaland, there are many other countries and places in Africa, which were called after the names of ancient Indian personalities as Angolā = Anga Vengu = Vanga),[2] Kenyā—Kanyā—Kumari—Parvati, Nila = Neel—(Blue) etc. The sequence of colonization continued till later times, as evident from Bhaviṣya Purāṇa (description of Rishi Kaśyapa)

Perhaps, Hiraṇakaśipu gave African land to his elder son Prahlāda and his brothers, who ruled there for quite a long time.

Osiris (Viprachitti) in Egypt :—In the Babylonian literature, the consort of Anu is Innitri (Kayādhū of Purānas), his daughter was Ishtar (Sinhikā), who wedded Tammuz (Viprachitti); and their Son was Horus—Rāhu, who was a god of Asuras in ancient times, and was worshipped in Babylon, Africa and Egypt, as Col. Kennedy wrote :—"The conjugal relation subsisting between osiris and Isis, seems placed beyond all doubts by the paintings and sculptures, still extant in Egypt". It is certain that the Egypt, themost ancient centre of civilization in Africa, was the main province of osiris or viprachitti Dānava. Besides Manu, the main first King of Egypt was Osiris; who also colonized Egyption land about thirteen thousand years before christ. Horus or Rāhu was his successor.

Seven Pātālās = Colonies of Asuras

The Asura empire had been well established over the world before the rise of Deva civilization in India. India was the cradle of both, the Asura and Deva-civilisations, no doubt, but

---

1. Herodotus p. 50
2. This fact will be confirmed in the next chapter.

the Asuras or Purvadevas (Daityas) including Dānavas, Gandharvas and Nāgas, spread over the whole world and established their Kingdoms in various parts of the world. In the earlier years (from the first to fourth Parivarta yuga, viz 13000BC), they divided their empire into the seven Parts, called pātālas or Rasātalas (Realms below), but their central and supreme power (Daitya-Zeus empire) remained in India.

Atala (or Atalantic continent) :— its submergence:— Varuna of India, Taz of Arabs, posedian of greeks and Ahura Masda of Iran was one and identical progenitor of Arabs Apsaras and Danava races. He was the founder of Atharvaveda school[1], trough, he was the first son of Aditi and was an Aditya or Deva, but his progeny became alien Asuras, who colonized Iran, and Arab countries, Babylon European nations and even seven patalas including America (Atala).

Oceans and seas were called : Varunālaya and varuna was called yādasāmpati or King God of natives of ocean. There were historical reasons for this ephithet of Varuṇa (Yādasāmpati), because he and his progeny, always, loved water and lived near oceans and among them, specially, Mayas and Paṇis were mighty navigators and Engineers.

In the Greek mythology Atlas giant was killed by Harcules (Viṣṇu), Historians and orientalists have not given much attention to 'Atala' or lost Atalantic continent, Giant Maya, the fourth descendant of Varuna, and the greatest and the most expert Engineer of Asura world, he inhabited or colonised Atala continent, its remanents are found in Europe and America. Dānavāsura Maya was called Atalas, because he was the emperor and coloniser of Atala continent.

---

१. वरुण आदित्यो राजेत्याह तस्य गन्धर्वा विशः तानुपदिशति अथर्वाणो वेदः (श० ब्रा० १३।४।३।७).

Susa or susancity was builts by Varuna.

"सूषा नाम पुरी रम्या वरुणास्यापि धीमतः । (मत्स्यपुराण)

2. See the dynasty of Varuṇa on prev. pages.

Even today, we find the ancient civilisation of progency of Maya in Maxico and its adjecent areas. The natives of these countries are called Mayas, even today. Atlas (Gaint) or Maya Twāstra (Ahidanava) was the presiding God quotzalcoatl of Maxico as the famous discoverer of Maya civilisation, Sh. Chaman Lal wrote :—"Quetzalocatl was represeented as Atlas in Maxico".[1]

Atala Atlantis or Atalantic ;— the lost continent regions including the gulf of Maxican and the carribean sea, got submerged in the ocean, Inmersion or submersion of atalantic continent is not only modern guess, but an ancient historical fact, mentioned by famous Greek Philosopher Plato (345BC), in his famous book "Dialogue" as well as Indian Purāṇas supported this fact by mentioning the seven Pātāls and among these the Atala (Pātāla/continent) was last and remote land, inhabited by Nivātakavacha Dānavas and Paṅis, whose emperor was Asura Maya "येषु महाराजमयेन मायाविना विनिर्मिताः पुरो नानामणिप्रवरप्रवेकविरचितविचित्रभवनप्राकारगोपुरसभाचैत्यचत्वरायतनादिभिर्नागासुरमिथुनपारावतशुकसारिकाकीर्णकृत्रिमभूमिविवेरश्वरगृहोत्तमैः समलंकृताश्चकासति ।

अथातले मयपुत्रोऽसुरो बलो निवसति येन हवा इह, सृष्टाः षण्णवतिर्मायाः काश्चनाद्यापि मायाविनो धारयन्ति"[२] ।

compare this Purāṇic description with the narrations of *Hindu America*', written by Sh. Chaman Lal, "Prof. Raman Mena, curator of National Museum of Mexico, says in his book Maxican Archaeology' : Adeep mastery enfolds the tribes that inhabited the State of Chiapas in the district named Palenque. There wonderful works of perfect design and finished work manship seems to say that these people were greatly advanced and of recent age, yet their writings and the anthropological

1. Myths of precolumbus America pp. 265 & 266 quoted in Hindu America p. 19 by Chaman Lal.
२. भागवतपुराण (५।२४।८,१६),

type as well as their personal adornments and finally their systems and style of construction, clearly indicate the remotest antiquity. But precisely the placing in series of the written blocks and by the general appearance of writings considered of oriental origin and of greater antiquity than that accorded the Nestorian stone is more than ten thousand years.[1]

It seems that the Atalantic continent submerged in the Atalantic ocean. about ten thousand years before our times, so the connection of Mexico's Maya civilization with the rest world ceased.

Dänava Maya or his progeny was called Atala or Atlas (अतलेश), because they were the Kings or Masters of that huge wateryland. The meaning of Tal is wateryland or the coastalland. Atala means deep or underland or law land as Herodotus also styled it as 'realms below' or Pātāla (Pa or Payas) (पयस् तल) means water and Tala means lower land, near sea or water. The names of seven Pātālas (अतल)-Atalas were geographically a historical fact.

Remanents of Tala or Atala (Seven Patals) :—In the modern names of following places and countries, we find the remanents of this Historical word Tala or Atala (1) Atalantic is a famous ocean of the world. Atalantic word is the corrupt form of Sanskrit word 'Atala' (2). Italy-it is well known Nation of Europe. The name Italy is also the corrupt form of the word Atala, evidently the Asuras colonized Italy in the most ancient times. Italy was one of the Tala or Atala, mentioned in the Purāṇas (3) Tel Amarna : In the Egypt-there was a big village and now a huge region is also called Tel Amarana or Tal of Amaras—Amirs is the corrupt form of Sanskrit word Amara. Even today, Arab Fuadals are called Amirs. These Amirs are descandants of ancient Amars (Gods), famous in ancient Indian litrature. (4). *Tel Aviv*:—It is a famous city and the capital of qsrael.

1. Hindu America, p. 14 ;

In the most ancient times, these places or nations were the colonies of Asuras, who were scattered and spread all over the middle East as well as Africa, Europe, America and Alatantic islands. Accordingly, there was a big Atala continent, whose grand and splendorous civilization flourished. Among these civilisations of the continent, there were Mayas, at the one end and Inca (South American civilisation) was on the other end. There were Egypt, Yeman, coastal land of Black sea, and Zybraltor, which spread upto Java and combodia etc. which have similar traits of this Asura civilization, confirm the conception. Above mentioned Asuras colonized all these lands and Islands which spread all over the world, stretching thousands of miles from east to west.

5. *Anatolia;*—In the Asia Minor (Turkey), there a is famous place, named Anatolia, it is a remanent of someone Tala or Atala colonized by anicent Asuras.

6. *Alta* 'Beira Alta might be in Portugal, the remanent of Atala

7. *Latium*—Like Italy, the famous European race or place Latium is the remanent of Tala or Atala.

8. *Portugal*—It may be the corrupt form of the word 'Pātāla.

Description of seven Pātālas in the Purāṇas—Habitants of Patalas—Mr. Chaman Lal had quoted the Viṣhnu Purana as following, "the regions below the earth number seven, Atala, Vitala, Nitala, or Gabhastala, Mahatala. Sutala and Patala. They are embellised with magnificent places, in which dwell *Danavas, Daityas, Yaksas. and Great snake Gods*--The Muni Nārada, after his return form those regions to the skies, declared, amongst the celestials, that the Pātala was much more delightful than Indra's heaven 'What' exclaimed the sage can be compared to Pātāla, where the Nāgas are decorated with brilliant and beautiful and pleasure shedding jewels?' who will not delight in Pātāla, where the lovely daughters of the

Daityas and Devas, wonder about, fascinating even the most oustere, where the rays of the Sun diffuse light, and no heat, by days; and where the moon shines by night for illumination not far cold; where the sons of Danavas happy in the enjoyment of dėlicious viands and strong wines, know not how the time passes? Where are beautiful groves and streams and lakes where the lotus blow, and the skies are resonant with the Koels song, speendid ornaments, fragrant perfumes, rich unquents, the bleaded music of the flute and pipe and tabor; these and many other enjoyments are the common portion of the Dānavas, Daityas and snake gods, who inhabit the regions of of Pātala.[1]

Today's Heaven is America, and compare the Pātāla with the America and Europe, if anyone, like Nārada has gone there and narrated it to the Indians, the Main features of Pāṭāla are—(1) Magnificent Places[2] (Buildings).

2. Danavas (Asuras) arc main inhabitants of Pātāla, besides Daityas and snake Gods. (Nagas)

3. Nāgakanyas or Dānavakanyas, fascinating even austere.

4. Illumination in day and night

5. Vionds and wine, even[3] today Europeans and Americans drinks wine abundantly

Besides Daityas and Nāgas, Preogeny of Varuna and Maya and other Dānavas, were three main colonial people of seven Pātālas, will be more evident from the further historical quotations. Accordingly, the earth of Atala is Blakish, it may be the Baltic region and the coastal region of Black sea in Europe and Asia minor, adjecent islands,

---

1. Hindu America p. 13 (Quoted from Perry's children of the sun p. 257).
2. compare it with the mexico's olden temples and places.
3. Wine is vāruṇi, which was the main drink of progeny of varuṇa as Gandharvas, Asuras and Apsras, nymphs fairy-Huras, known to westerners.

near mediterranean sea. In Atala, the First of seven Pātāla, the dominant force was, the Dānavas, the progeny of Maya or Bala, the son of Maya, was their emperor, who know all kinds of sciences or practical technoloy. There were the cities of following Asuras and Nāgas, in the Atala, Namuchi, Mahānāda, Śankukarṇa, Kabandha, Bhima, Śukldant, Lohitaksa, Takṣaka, Shvāpada Dananjaya, Kāliya, Kausika, etc.; All the Nāga Gods. We have already, discussed the submergence of Atala continent, whose remanents are Maxico in Amercia and Italy in Europe.

Maxico's Mayas and Atala (*Pātāla*)—Mr. Chaman Lal had discussed this topic in his famous book 'Hindu America'. Here, I am throwing some more Light on the subject on the basis of deliberations of that great scholar of Maya civilisalion.

There are three main races in Maxico, white, yellow and black, Asuras, (Kirāta) chinese and Nāgas respectively. More than thirty seven languages and dialects are the proof of Multiracial disunity of the people of Maxico. From the time of Dānavas and Daityas (including Nāgas), so many waves of immigrants came to maxico from tlme to ttme, before the submergence of Atalantic continent or even afterwords, as evident by the presence of hundreds of thousands of people with Hindu and chinese features, following Hindu religlons customs, worship of Hindu gods Genesha, Indra and others are the ample proof of later immigration of Indian people to Maxico, no doubt.

The native tongues of Maxico are of Hindu or Indian (Sanskrit) origin; writings found on ancient stones are none than ten thousand years old, only few writings have been deciphered, which have the oriental phenomenon.

First, Hindus or Indians reached America, this conclusion was drawn by an official historian of the maxican govt. And those, who first arrived on the continent, later to be known as Americans were groups of men, driven by that mighty current that set out from India towards the east (H. America p. 15)

Though, Sh. Chman Lal's all (or some) observations may not be correct, but his following deliberations are quite correct (1) Mayas, Tesuco and Astecs, Inca, Nagas migrated from orient and they came from abroad' He has quoted a Maxican hymn to prove this fact :—

Over the water in ships came numerous tribes to the coast they came... That was called panutla... that is now called Pātāla.[1]

It is evident, that people reacheed Maxico from abroad, they found the name of that country was Pauntla (Patala). Definately, the Mayas (Dānavas), under the leadership of Bala with their counterparts Daityas and Nagas, were driven out of India by Vāmana Viṣṇu. Bali, Daitya Monarch reached Pātāla (Atala) or America about twelve thousand years before Chirst. With the progeny of Maya, Asuras and Nāgas reached there, and Colonised Atala and built their beautiful cities having magnificant palaces, gardens, temples and roads, as the Purāṅas also confirms it. Almost all the cities were known by the names of Chief Asuras or Mayas, who built that. Mayas, the descendants of Maya Dānava the Monarch of Atala conitinent, so that the name Maya or Maxico (Mayarāstra) became famous.

History of Maya or Mayas (Dānavas) is evident from the Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata and Purāṇas. It is evident from the Mahābhārata and Puraṇas, that Mayas were the great builders and architects and whose wonderful palaces and temples tell still, their glory in maxico, being the Great architects, they were also mighty navigators and shipbuilders (see p. 17 Hindu America).

Extraordinary buildings found in Maxico and South America, prove the unbeliveable story of Mahābhārata, that Maya Dānava could had built such wonderful and Magnificent palaces, as the Sabhā of Dharmarāja Yudhiṣthira :—

1. Hindu America p. 15 to 20

अहं हि विश्वकर्मा वै दानवानां महाकविः। (सभापर्व १।६)
तदाहृत्य च तां चक्रे सोऽसुरोऽप्रतिमां सभाम्
विख्यातां त्रिषु लोकेषु दिव्यां मणिमयीं शुभाम्॥ (३।२०)
तस्यां सभायां नलिनीं चकाराप्रतिमां मयः। (३।३०)
मणिरत्नचितां तां तु केचिदभ्येत्य पार्थिवा.।
दृष्ट्वापि नाभ्यजानन्त तेऽज्ञानात् प्रपतन्युत।
वसन् दुर्योधनस्तस्यां सभायां पुरुषर्षभ।
वापीं मत्वा स्थलमिव सवासा प्रापतज्जले॥ (४७।१,६)

Likewise, above mentioned buildings have been found in maxico and south America, which are assuredly the wonderful work of these Maya Asura Engineers, Incas excelled in Engineering. They built 3250 mile longroads piped, irrigation water through mountain Tunnels, 280 foot suspension bridges across and can canyas (H. America p. 118)

Feridun, "*Varutri=Beirut* :—though varuna was a Pashaddeva (Pishdadian of Iran or paseidon of Greeks, but his progeny was living with the Asuras, therefore they became Asura-like and got the same name as '*Asura*'. Kavya ucna was varuṇa's grandson, though he was a priest[1], but he was coronated as the head of Bhārgavas by Hiraṇyakaśipu or his descendants :—

भृगूणामधिपं चैव काव्यं राज्येऽभ्यषेचयत् (वायुपुराण ७०।४)

In Iran, Kavyaucanā was called 'Kaikas'. śukra was a priest of the Babylon'. In those days, the Asura Empire was spread all over the middle east, so Śukrāchārya was the priest of all Asura Kings.

In the Shahnama of Firdausi, Feridun is mentioned, as the emperor of Iran, after Zohaka (Azidahak = Ahi Dānava). Feriden is Indian varutri, who was a famous Asura Priest :—

---

1. Journal of oriental Research Madras 1931 p. 90 article by Padma Mathaya.

"अथ वा एतौ तर्ह्यसुराणां ब्राह्मणा आस्तां त्वष्टावरुत्री" (मै. सं.)

"अथ तर्हि त्वष्टावरूत्री आस्तामसुरब्रह्मौ" । (काठकसंहिता)

Ucanā Kāvya or Sukra had four sons-Tvaṣta Varutri, Ṣanda and Marka, all of these were the great priests of Asuras, in the Devayuga.

Varutri was Feruidun of ancient Iran and he founded a city after his own name, which is now called Beirut ; the capital of present Labanan. 'Beirut' is the corrupt form of the word varutri, evidently denotes the Asura colonisation of Beirut.

Lebanan was the colonial state of Asura Monarch Prahlāda or any or his brother, ending with the suffix Hlād, its very corrupt form became Lebanan (and also, Libya and Lidya) *Talatala* :—According to Purāṇas the third Pātāla was African land called '*Talātala*' There were the magnificant cities of these Asuras :—

Prahlāda, Maya, Anuhlāda Agnimukha, Tāraka, Triśiras Śiśumāra, Tripura, Virādha and Nāgas-Hemakarṇa, Nandaka, Vishalākṣa and Kapila etc.

Talātala seems the vast land of African continent. 'Libya' word is the remanent of Hlāda or Prahlāda and likewise the Tripoli was an ancient city Tripura of three Asuras Tāraksa, Kamalākṣa and Vidyunmāli, three sons of Asura King Tāraka.

In ancient times, there was a Tyre city in Babylon, which might had been built by Taraka or Trisira Asura. We find the references of these three cities (Tripuras), even, in the vedic Literature :-

"असुराणामिमाः पुर आसन्नस्मयीयं रजता अन्तरिक्षं हरिणी, अनायतना देवाः" (काठक संहिता २८।१०।२४)

The Mahabbharata says, clearly.

कांचनं दिवि तत्रासीदन्तरिक्षे च राजतम् ।
आयसं चाभवद् भौमं चक्रस्य पृथिवीपते ॥ (कर्णपर्व ३३।१८)

Among three cilies, the golden one was in the sky, the Sllver city was Horizental and the third one ironcity was on the ground.

This Tripura was considered singular and its remanent name is Tripoli in Africa. We have already indicated that Rakṣasa King Sumāli was the colonizer of Somaliland in Africa.

"राक्षसेन्द्रस्य पुरं सुमालेर्बहुविस्तरम्" ॥ (ब्रह्माण्ड० १।२।३१)

There was also a floating city of Asuras in the middle of ocean :—

"नौनगरं पारिप्लवम् आस" (जै० ब्रा० १।१२५)

Rasātala = Assyria = Babylon = Iraq = Śālmali Dveepa— Rasātala was the centre place of Ancient Asuras, where Maya performed his austerity, according to Suryasidhānta, another name of Rasātala was Śālmalidweepa. Asura Maya was ths pupil of Surya = Vivaswān Āditya (son of Aditi), who taught him astronomy, all the Asura Monarchs/Hiraṇya Kaśipu, Prahlāda, Virochana, Bali and Bāna (Pan) made their capital in Babylon, capitals of Asuras were known Pur, Purs and the most of the Purs (Ninety nine) were destroyed by Purandara (Indra), were in Babylon, or adjecent countries. From Babylon, the Asura waves reached Europe, Africa, America and all over the world.

Rasā was a big river famous in the vedic literature, which is called Ranghā in modern days and that is mentioned in Avesta[1], it is clear from the name of this river[1] that the land was the abode of Daitya Asuras.

Rangha was the northern most place in Iraq (Mesopotamia) where the Rasā (Rangha) River flows, this land is adjecent to caspian sea. The adjecent lands of the river Rasā were known as Rasātalā. According to Purāṇas and Mahābhārata, that was known as Rasātala. Aceording to Puranās and Mahā-

1. Ahura Mazda created as sixteenth and the best Aryan voejo, by the good river Daitya (Vendided Fargand I).

bhārata, there were the cities or Purs of following Asuras :- Nivatkavachas (Paṇis-Kāleya, Puloma, Virochana, Hiraṇyākṣa etc. In the modern history books, there are following famous Purs and persons of Babylon.

Nippur=Hiraṇyapura
Sipper=Supura
Shirpurla=Surpāraka
Ur=Ura
Urbahu=Urubāhu
Erech=Ruchi
Kish=Kashi
Gudea=Gādhi
Issaku=Ikṣvāku
Amorities=Amras

The Kings of Babylon were known as Asuras, till about 600 BC. The last two Kings were :—

Ashur Nazir Pal=असुर नशिरपाल
Ashur Bani Pal=असुर अवनिपाल

Nippur; *Hiraṇyapura* = *Paṇi* = Nippur was the famous Hiraṇyapur, mentioned in the Mahābhārata, which was originally built or founded by Hiranyakaśipu (or Hiranyākṣa), the Premier or the First Monarch of Daitya Asuras. Later in the Devayuga, descendants of Pulamā and Kālakā and Kālakeyas, the great Asuras dwelt there. These were the two Āsuri mothers of Asuras.

पुलोमा नाम दैतेयी कालका च महासुरी ।
तदेतत् खपुरं दिव्यं चरत्यमरवर्जितम् ।
पौलोमाध्युषितं वीर कालखञ्जैश्च दानवैः ।
हिरण्यपुरमित्येव ख्यायते नगरं महत्[1] ॥
(महाभारत ३।१७३)

---

१. "अन्तरिक्षे पौलोमान् पृथिव्यां कालखंजान् ।" (शांखायनारण्यक ५।१)

Nippur (Hiraṇyapura) seemed floating in the sky, and the abode of Paulomas was in Horizen and abode of Kālakeyas was on the ground! later, the Kāleyas or Kalakhanja Asuras were known in Babylon as Kaldeans or chaldeans and Kelts in the Europe, as a major ancient Tribe.

Sipur was founded by Asura Monarch Śibi or Śivi, the son of Hiraṇyākṣa.

Besides, Asuras, in later times, many kṣatriya tribes of India, as Kish, Gudea, Ikṣvāku (Ikṣvāku) and the Devas (Amaras=Amars) also established their kingdoms in Rasātala or Babylon, from time to time, among which kish or kissates were the most strong and soveregin Kings.

Paṇis : Phonecians and Finns—Nippur or=Hiraṇyapur was the capital or central power of Paṇi Asuras. These Paṇis were dwelling on the banks of Rasa river and stole the cows of Indra. he sent Saramā, the spy Bitch or witch (!) to find out the stolen cows. Saramā reached the abode of Paṇi Asuras, after crossing hundredyojanlongrasāriver, she found the stolen cows there, and she had a dialogue with Paṇis, which is found in Rigveda (10/108 sukta) as well as Brihaddevatā of śaunaka :—

असुराः पणयो नाम रसापारनिवासिनः ।
गास्तेऽवजह्रुरिन्द्रस्य न्यगूहंश्च प्रयत्नतः ।
प्राहिणोत्तत्र दूत्येऽथ सरमां पाकशासनः ।।
शतयोजनविस्ताराम् अतरत्ताम् रसां पुनः ।
यस्या पारे परे तेषां पुरमासीत् सुदुर्जयम् ।।
(बृहद्दे० ८।२४, २५, ३२, ३३)

It is clear from above reference that the Rasā was a river spread over hundred yojanlong, afterwards, after the name of Rasā, that country of Asuras, became known as Rasātala. The Bhāgavata Purāṇa also confirms it :- "ततोऽधस्ताद् रसातले दैतेया दानवाः पणयो नाम निवातकवचाः कालेया हिरण्यपुरवासिन इति" ।
(भागवतपु० ५।२४।३०)

Paṇis were Kaldean Asuras, which dewelt in ancient Babylon. Those Paṇi Asuras were Phoenecians of Europe, and Greeks called them Phoinikas and Romans called them Punic. Ācharya Yāska says that Paṇis became Vaṇikas and they were known as the Great traders and Navigators in Europe. They founded so many colonies in Europe and elsewhere, as Finnland is one of them. Perhaps in the most ancient times, these Paṇis or Phoenicians reached America (or lost Atala continent) and colonised that.

Kurds=Kādraveyas (Nāgas) Besides. Asuras, there were also the cities of Nāgas/Vāsuki, Tākaṣka and Shesanāga. Nowadays, Kurd Arabs are well known, they were the progeny of Kadru, the Nāgamātā, the wife of Kaśyapa Rishi, Kurdistan is near Iraq (ancient Babylon); there was a King, Śeshank in Egypt and Libya = (Twenty second dynasty) with the Asuras, Nagas also dwelt in all the seven Pātālas. Africa was the third Pātāla, known as Talātala in Purāṇas, as we have already discussed it.

Rasātala or the underworld was the abode of many Nāga-clans, who were dwelling there with Asuras. Kadrū Surasā and Saramā were the chief Nāga mothers, whose progeny lived there. We have mentioned on previous pages that one of the Libvan ruler was Śeshonk, about at? 00 BC, whose descendants were uasarben, Takelth etc.

According to the Purāṇas, the most ancient snakegods were Shesha, Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Airāvata, Dritarāṣtra, Kāliya, Nahuṣā, etc. Takṣaka was the utmost friend of Maya Dānava, both (Nāgas and Dānavas) went to Pātāla (America) and made there, their colonies. Tnere was a place in Mexico, named Tezueco (तक्षक) Achiuhtla[1] (अहिस्थल) and Oajaca (अजक).

Snakes were the common Deities in Maxico as well as India and the name of the cultural hero Ka*k*ulcan (वासुकि)

---

1. Hindu America p. 16; p. 19
   The ending word TL is remarkable or worthseeing; see p26,
   (2) Mah. (1/26/1)

or quetzalecate (तक्षक?) indicating the word serpent in Maya and Nhuatle[2] These are the sons of the Achis, (serperts) having or holding snakes.

In the Times of Vāsuki and Garuda, there was a Island, named Rāmaṇiyaka (रामणीयक द्वीप), where Nāgas dwelt, that might be Arminia of Asia minor and Syria. Even in the days of Persian Monarch Darius, there lived huge serpents=(Nāgas =Men) in the central Asia:- The Neurian customs are like the sceythians, The generation before the attack of Darius, they were driven out from their land by a huge multitude of serpents which invaded them.[1]

Though the opinion of Lokamanya Tilak is not tenable, but the credit goes to him that he was the first scholar who drew attention of scholars regarding similarity of chaldean and Indian vedas, where we found the comparative study of Indian and chald.an serpent gods[2]. तैमातस्य आलिगी विलिगी उरुगूलाया ताबुवम्[3]

Our intention is, to show, that in the Rasātala (Babylon or Kaldea), the Nāgas were dwelling writh Asuras, and nothing else.

Asura Chiefs who colonised European Nations :—In the beginning of the chapter, we have already discussed and proved that the most of the Europenn names of modern nations (countries) bear the remanents of ancient giants or Asura Dānavas, this point will be explained here. All the following words are corruptions of the Sanskrit word '*Daitya*' 1. Tuatons, 2. Titans, 3. Dutch, 4. Deutsch (German), 5. Theod, 6. Diustish, 7. Thiuda, 8. Juim, 9. Zeus and 10. Diutish; and the word Atala or Tala became thus (1) Atalas (2) Italy (3) Latin and (4) Land, the most of the European Nations names end with the suffix "land". The following countries places and rivers bear the names of the following Asuras :—1.

1. Herodotus Book IV
2. Vedic Chronology p. 123-124
3. Atharvaveda (5/13) ;

Denmark 2. Munich 3. Sweden 4. Switzerland 5. Kelt 6. Belgium 7. Finns 8 Jerman 9. Scāndanavia 10. Azez Island 11, Gothic 12. Malta 13. Alberia 14. Hungry 15. Danube.

1. Denmark :—It bears thr name of Dānava Marka the son Kāvyaucnā (Śukra), though he was a great priest, but got land and became a king in succession.

2. Munich=Nikumbha :—He was the son of Great Daitya Monarch Prahlāda. The capital of Austria, Munich, bears the name of this Daitya King.

3. Śveta Dānāva=Sweden :—He was the eldest son of Dānava Monarch Viprachitti, Sweta fought a good battle in '*Tārākmayawar*'. It is well known fact that the Dānavas and Daityas were the white race and all the Europeans are the progency or descendants of Asuras, being white in colour, Sweden bears the name of Śveta Dānava.

4. Śweta (another one)—Switzerland :—There were so many śweta Dānavas having the same name. Switz or Switzerland bears the name of another śveta.

5, Kelt=Kālakeya Dānava :—Āsuri Kālika or Kāla's progency was called Kālkeya Dānavas. Kaldeans and Kelts, both of them, bear this name, because they colonized both lands.

6. Belgium=Bal a or Bali:—In the Bible, we find the names of Bala and Virochana, both as following '*The (Ammorites or Moabites hired against the 'Bala' the son of 'Boar' of Pethor of Mesopotamia*'. Perhaps, the earlier capital of Bali was in the Babylon (Mesopotamia) centre of Asura empire, but, later, they were driven out by Vāmana Vishnu from Assyria and India, the Asuras reached Europe and established their kingdoms, at about 12000 year BC and even today these kingdoms hold the same or corrupt names of these ancient Asura Monarchs. *Belgium* is the cotrupt form of the word *Bala Daitya* (guim—Daitya).

7. Finnland :—Panis Phoenecians were ancient Indian Asura Paṇis and Finnland was colonized by them.

8. *Jermany—Jumbhany Deutschland—Jermany* :—was called Deutchland. The '*Deutsch*' *word* is the corrupt form of '*Daitya*' word, it is quite clear.

Jumbha was the son of Hlada, the brother of Prahlāda, it might be the corrupt form of Jumbha or Jumbhani (=Jambhanagari) Progeny of Jambha Daitya might had colonized this Kingdom.

11. Scandenavia=Sandanavia Śund=Śanda Dānava was the son of Kāvyauśnā and other one Sunda was the son of Hlāda. Herhaps Sund Dānava was the founder of this Kingdom. because the progeny of Varuṇa and ucnā Kāvya also became Dānavas (Asuras).

11. Goths=*Gath*—He was a Dānava or Asura, mentiened in the Mahābhārata (1/65/30) as well as the Vāyupuāṇa (69/3); Goths were dwelling on the northern coast of Danube river in Europe.

12. Azean—Ajaka—Archaeologists have found the remanents of ancient Asura civilization in Azean Island. Ajaka was the younger brother of Vrash parvā Dānava (King).

13. Malta—Mritapa—Near sweden, the remanents are found in exacavations of ancient Asura civilization, seven thousand skeltons of men are found in a Tomb. Mritapā means the drinkers (eaters) of deads, so the Mritapās of Maltā Asuras ate the flesh of of men and their name is quite meaningful, in this sense.

14. Albania=*Alamba*—That was a Asura, whose name bears Albania, a small nation of Europe

15. Danuba (*Dānua*) *or Ishtar* (*Sinhikā*)—The most famous river of Europe, bears the name of Danu—the mother of Dānavas or this river was also known as Ishtar, the other name of Sinhikā, the mother of Danava Rāhu. Ishtar or Sinhikā was the famous deity of Asuras (Europeans) and she was the wife of Dānava Viprachitti, the first and eldest Dānava Monarch, so, she was Dānavi and the Danube river bears the name of this Dānavi, the goddess of Asuras.

(Multiplex analogy)

Besides linguistic similarities, (which are evident from this discussion), the following Namenclature and analogies, between the Asura nations and India, would be the ample proofs of the true historical facts, that the Asuras and Indians were of the same stock. And it isa proven fact that India was the original central home or cradle of human civiliation.

Thc main features of analogies are thus :—

1. Constellatory nomenclature in Astronomy (including the names of months and days of week).
2. Dieties (socalled Mythology).
3. Kṣatirya Mleccha Tribes.
4. Deluge or Flood story (History).
5. Episode of Vāmāna and Bali.
6. Chronological ages.
7. Prototypical History of ancient nations.
8. Ancient sciences and Architectural evidences.

Constellatory Nomenclature

The date of present Nomendature—The names of stars, planets, sattelite, Zodiac, system, months and days are irrefutable evidences. This nomenclature came into existence, before the departure of Asuras from India. Elaborative examples (specimen) would prove our plea.

We have mentioned three class of gods (Historical persons) on the authority of Herodotus and Purāṇās. First, the riṣis and Gods were born, and afterwards the names of stars were named, it is quite clear proposition, which cannot be denied, Sapta Rishis (Seven sages of Bible) and Budha, the son of Soma (moon) cannot be styled as Non-Indian or alien names. Both of them were bonafide Indian personages. In the European astronomy Sapta Rishis are called Ursa Major '*Ursa*' word is quite clear, a corruption of the word 'rishi' and *wedeses*' (wednesday) is the corrupt form of the word '*Budha*', so the

characters of these names are originally Indian and not Greek or otherwise, and thus, the nomenclature of astronomy proves the historical veracity, that the India was the original home of Asuras, the names of stars were also named before as they left India in the most ancient past.

The elaborate table of luminaries or constellatory gods is to be produced here, as an ample proof of our above convniction. The constellations bear the names of olden Devas, Asuras and Rishis, who were historical personages :—

1. Caseapeia=Kaśyapa—कश्यप
2. Ursa Major=Sapta Rishi सप्तर्षि
3. Swan Canis Dog=श्वा (कङ्ज)—कालकङ्ज
4. Hydra Denek (Adra) आर्द्रा (दानव=आर्द्र)
5. Centourus=Indra
6. Pegalus—Asvin Osnos
7. Sur=Surya
8. Moon=Soma
9. Orion—Mriga Sirs
10. Taurus—Vrishabha
11. Aquila Eagle—Garuda
12. Jupter—Brihaspati
13. Venus—Vena—Kupros (Latin)—Śukra

Sirius (of yama)—Dog (Swā)
Procyon—Puraswan (Dog)
Pollux—Punarvasu
Regulus—Maghā or Aghā
Sppica—Chitrā
Antaras—Jyeṣthā
Deneb—Dānava
Fomalhant—Prahalāda
Viga—Brahma—Abhijit
Dolfenus—Dhaniṣtha
Capella—Kapila
Andromeda—Adrā Maghā
Crona—Mukuta
Bootes—Bhutesha or Vāta (Vāyu)

Dosananoe—Daśānana
Mercury—Māraka—(Murut)
Mars—Marut
Saturn—Śani
Uranus—Varuṇa
Comet—Ketu
Ishtar—Isis—Tārā (Sinhikā)
Denobel—Dānava Bala
Haded—Odin—Aditya
Pan—Paunus—Bāna (Bānāsura)
Dianna—Dānavi
Navis—Nava
Canis Major—Kālakañja (Great)
Canis Minor—(Laghu)

above lists of constellatory Luminaries is the sufficient proof that some pedegrees of Asuras and Devas lived together in India or at least they had (mutually) close relations and their departure was a later accidental phonomenon.

Zodiac System :—

Aries—Meṣa
Taurus (Or Orion)—Vriṣa
Gemini—Mithuna
Cancer—Karka
Leo—Sinha
Virgo—Kanyā
Libra—Tulā
Scorpio—Vriśchika
Sagittarius—Dhanuṣ
Capricornus—Makarā
Acquarions—Kumbha
Piscs—Matsya (Meena)

Sun and Planets :—

Sun—Surya
Moon—Soma

Mars—Mangala
Mercury—Māraka
Jupiter—Brihaspati
Venus—Śukra
Saturn—Śhani
Uranus—Varuṇa

Months :—

March—Mars
Māyā, the Daughter of Atlas Giant
September—Saptama Ambra (Sky)
October—Astama Ambara ,,
November—Navama Ambara ,,
December—Dasama Ambara ,,

Name of Sapta Rishis—1. Marichi 2. Vasiṣtha 3. Angirā 4. Pulastya 5. Pulaha 6. Atri, 7. Kratu

Second star has a adjecent small star, named (Arundhati)—(Visiṣtha's consort).

January—Aikadasa Ambara
February—Dwadasa Ambara

Some Reference and explanatory notes

1. Casseopia—Kaśypa—He was the father or progenitor of ancient Five races—Daityas, Dānavas. Devas, Nāgas and Gandharvas ; among them Asuras (Daityas — Dānavas) and Devas had dominant powers of the world. Rishi Kaśypa dwelt on the shore of caspian's sea, whose another ancient name was Kṣeerasāgara or Sheersāgara (known even to Morcopolo) Mikly way is also known as Kseerasāgar and constellation casseopia bears the same name of Rishi Kaśyapa.

2. Ursa Major or Great Bear :—In the European Astronomy, the other name of '*Ursa Major*' is the '*Great Bear*'. According to the Sātpatha Brāhmaṇa, the Sapta Rishis 'constellations were called Rikṣa (Bear).

"सप्तर्षीनुह स्म वै पुरऋक्ष इत्याचक्षते" (श० ब्रा० २।१।२।४)

In the most ancient times, Sapta Rishis (Ursa) were called Rikṣas, it is also evident from the Rigveda :—

"अमी ह ऋक्षा निहितास उच्चा नक्तं ददृशे कुहचिद्दिवेयु,"
(ऋ० १।२४।१२).

Analogy of the names, Ursa Major and Great Bear proves that this nomenelature occured in India, when the Europeans and Indian Asuras, both lived together, before the departure of Asuras, as well as in the time of Vāmana incarnation of Viṣnu.

3. *Deneb or Swan* :—Double name of this *star* also proves, the above proposition that the Swan Star was called Deneb in the days of Asuras and Devas (in Devāsura yuga).

4. *Canis or celestial dogs*—Latin 'canis' word is the corruptionof Sanskrit word *Kaṇja*, that was a clan of Asuras (Dānavas) How did canis star get this name, ? the following context of Taittiriva Brāhmaṇa (1/1/2) explains it :—"कालकञ्जा वै नामासुरा आसन् । ते सुवर्गात् लोकायाग्निमचिन्वत । स इन्द्रो ब्राह्मणो ब्रुवाण इष्टकानुपाधत्त । एषा मे चित्रानामेति । ते स्वर्गम् लोकमारोहन्...। द्वावुदपतताम् तौ दिव्यौ श्वानावभवताम्" ।

There were Asuras, named Kālakeyās, to attain Heaven they performed yajna. The Brāhmana Indra put the bricks-it is my chitranāmā (curious) brick. They (Asuras) soared to sky. Two Asuras among them flew (towards heaven), both of them, became celestial dogs".

From this reference everyone would be able to know the process of nomenclature of constellations in Devāsura age, as Two Kaṇja Asuras got the epithets of celestial Dogs :—

शुनो दिव्यस्य यन्महस्तेना ते हविषा विधेम ।
ये त्रयः कालकञ्जा दिवि देवा इव श्रिताः ॥"

In the Atharvaveda, their number is three, and T. S. (as well as Rigveda) calls them only two.

यौ तौ श्वानौ यमरक्षितारौ पथिरक्षीनृचक्षसौ" (ऋ० १०।१४।११)

The group of two and three might had separate entity. On both sides of Milky way and in the east of orion, there are two groups of stars named *canis Major* and '*canis minor*', which are supposed to be the celestial dogs of yama or casiopeia (Milky way).

5. *Fomalphant* (*Prahlāda*)—had got his real Position, it is the first star in the first line. near about Aquarius constellation.

It is a good example of much historical value, as how the Stars were named after Asuras (as well as Devas and Rishis), when they were living together in India, as human beings, before the Devarāja Indra got the sovereignty of the world.

6. *Navis*—In the European astronomy, there are polluse पुलस्त्यand पुरश्ची Presepe stars, and Navis is southern to them These names of constellations have been referred to in the Vedic Samhitas as following:—

देवीं नावं स्वरित्रामनागसं स्रवन्तीमारुहेमा स्वतये" (ऋ० १०।६३।१)

"हिरण्यमयी नौश्चरद् हिरण्यबन्धना दिवि" (अथर्वं० ५।४।४)

The naming of this star must had been taken place before the compilation of Rigveda or when Devas and Asuras had been living together in India, otherwise, today, the analogy or similarities of names would have been non-existent in the Rigveda as well as Euopean languages.

7. *Hydra* (*Ādra*)—The similarity of European and Indian name is quite clear and require no comments.

---

1. In the days of soveriegnty of Kālakaṇja Asuras, Indra was only a priest, Brāhmaṇa Purohita of Asuras, he was quite desirous to obtain reign. As a priest, before kingship, he performed one hundred yajṇas (Śatakritus.) including yajṇa of Manu Vaivaswata, so he got this epithet (Śatakritu), see Tait. Samhitā (6/6/60).

Sirius and Procyon श्वान and पुरोश्वान; No doubt the Previous European name is the corruption of the word (Sanskrit) श्वा and the later is the corrupt form of पुरोश्वान; both are vedic names :—

यौ तौ श्वानौ यमस्य रक्षितारौ चतुरक्षौनृचक्षसौ (ऋ० १०।१४।११)

8. Fomalhant (*Prahlāda*)—Most of stars bear the names of Asura Monarchs and it is a clear historical indication that the nomenclature of constalletations had become familier when the Asuras (Prahlāda, Virochan Bali and Viprachitti) Obtaind the soveriegnty over India as well as Europe, and Devas were no where in the race of power, as Kalakanja's episode hasbeen referred to on p. 37 from Tattiriya Samhita 1/12) is ample proof of our proposition and its solution.

9. Cirves-Hasta—Hasta Nakṣatra was called cirves in olden European astronomy. The *Hasta* is called 'Kara' (or cara) in Sanskrit, its analogy is quite clear. The ancient name was '*Kara*' and the it is the corruption of Sanskrit word.

10. Dalfenus-Dhaniṣthā—This name corrupted as 'Dalfenus', it is quite clear from the name :— 'धनिष्ठा'

11. Capella-Kapila'—first time, the author is recognizing the ancient name of this Nakṣatra on the basis of Vedic and Puranic evidences.

Asura '*Kapila*'[1] was the eldest son of Prahlāda, it might be the another name of Virochana, whois mentioned as the as eldest son of Prahlāda in all the Puranas or both might be the different persons, as monarchs have different epithets.

---

१. "तत्रोदाहरन्ति—प्राह्लादिर्हं वै कपिलो नामासुर आस"

(बौधायनधर्मसूत्र २।११।३०)

Compare "विरोचनस्तु प्राह्लादिर्वंशस्तेषामभूत् तदा"।

(हरिवंशपुराण १।६।२९-३०)

Capella got his due pasition as this star is between polor star and Alderbaraens, in the first line, near, Taurus constella tion. The name of star capeila (Kapila) has no connection with the name of Kapilāchārya, the founder of Sānkhya Philosophy, as the names of Stars were founded on the names of Asuras and Devas.

12. Donebela—The ancient name of Nakṣatra uttarā Phālguni and Purva Phālguni was Donebela, who was the son of giant Atlas[1] and later on, the ancient Indians changed the name of this constellation, as well as others also.

13, Crona—The meaning of the word is identical and crona (crown word) definitely the corruption of Sanskrit word 'Mukuta.[2]

14. Comet-Ketu—The proposition and solution is quite clear.

15. Bootes—Though the real parallel of this European astronomieal word is '*vates*' (वातस्)...वायु, and it seems near the Arcturas (स्वस्तिनक्षत्र) constellation or libra constellation. Some Indian astrologers identify Bootes with भूतेश =. 'शिव' word, though Rudra (रुद्र) Marut and Vāta (वात -- वायु) are identical in the vedic literature as all these dieties are bearing the different names, one of them is creater of rain, is evident from the following verses of vedas :—

वात आवातु भेषजं शम्भुमयोभू नो हृदे । (ऋ० १।१८६।६)
आ विद्युन्मरुद्भिर्मरुत; स्वर्क अर्वाषिष्ठमा नः । (ऋ० १।८८।१)
अरोदीदन्तरिक्षे यद् विद्युद्वृष्टिं ददन्नृणाम् ।
चतुर्भिऋषिभिस्तेन रुद्र इत्यभिसंस्तुत: ।। (बृहद्देवता० २।३४)

So, it makes no difference, whether Bootes is vates or Rudra or Marut, as that was the chief diety of Both Asuras and Indian Devas, it is explicit from the following interpretation of Zodiac system, as to how it came into existence (in Asura Astronomy).

---

१. Atlas अतलेश = मय—"अपातले मयपुत्रो बलो निवसति" ।
(भागवतपुराण ५।२४।१६)

2. See—भारतीयखगोलविज्ञान पं० जगन्नाथभारद्वाज, p. 41;

Zodiac System

Asura Mahat or Mahădeva Rudra and his consort were the chief and common dieties of Asuras as well as Devas. In India, the natives know it very well that Mahădeva is chief God, as the Shiva Mandirs (Temples) are enormous in India.

In the ancient times, Mahadeva was famous with his different names in olden countries, only one hundred names, are enumerated in śukla yajurveda (in Śatrudriya chapter).

The Zodiac[1] system represents the all categories of animals, whose master was Paśupatishiva, Taurus or Bull (Vrisha) was his carrier or wagon, aries was his favourite beast, vargo was his consort; Both Virgo and Siva were Gemini, Leo (Lion) was the animal upon whom Pārvati (Virgo Sinhavāhini Ishtar) rode, scorpia and serpent were his ornaments (Abhushana), Libra was the symbol of his justice, Sagittarius was his arm, capricorus (कुम्भ) is pitcher, full of nector.

Above all signs and hints are wholly connected with Asura and Śiva Mahādeva[2].

Almost all the zodiac signs are found in the boundry stones built by Kassites in Babylon, many thousands years before christ.

Asura God (Śiva) in different nations of ancient world :— in different countries He was worshipped with different names, is explicit from the following list :—

Centaur	Assur in Assyria	Marduk in Babylon.
	Ahura Mazda in Iran	Sagittarius and Sebek
Europe	Beal in Babylon	in Khattis.
Kaba in	Osiris in Egypt	Rudra, Shiv or Mahā-
Arabia		deva in India, Ophio-
		chur in Europe.

1. Jo or *Joo* is the name for animal and it is the corruption of the sanskrit word '*Jeeva*' and its parallel is '*Pasu*'.
2. Śiva is called सारंगनाथ or Sāranāth, as this famous temple place is near Varanāsi.

Jahve-Jahveh—Jehva—In Isarael and Babylon Centaurus was the god of rain and thunder, 'Centaurūs' word is the corruption of the Vedic word—शतधनुशतधन्वा, (see Ś. Yajuraveda chp. 16)[1].

Kaba—In the Arabia *(Makka Madina), he was worshipped* as Kaba, the stone worshipped *is the remanent* of Śivelinga, originally, kaba, was the name of Kavya ucnā (उशना)

Assur—In Assyria, Śiva was worshipped by the name of Asura.

Baal—In Babylon, he was called 'Baal'.

Osiris—the Egyptians called him Osiris, his son was Horus or Harpocrates, He was the conquerer of Set or Sais, osiris's consort was Isis, found in the paintings and scuplture, still exist in Egypt.

Or Osiris may be the first monarch of Dānavas (Asuras) Viprachitti, whose wife was Sinhika the sister of Hiraṇyakaśipu and her son was Râhu (Horus)—a famous Asura Hero.

Ahuramazada—In ancient Iran, the surpreme god was Ahura Mazda or the great Asura (Mahādeva). He is confused with Vedic Varuṇa by some scholars, is unfounded, and has no much ground to accept that hypothesis.

Marduk—Babylon god Marduk was Marut of Vedas or he was a great killer of destroyer of universe, as Śiva is well known (Rudra-Maraka) in Hindu Scriptures.

Sebeck—Khattis of Babylon called him Sebeck.

Ophiuchus is also the Corrupt form of word 'Śiva'.

शारङ्गधनु:—*Sagittarius*, his bow was named Saranga, so his epithet became, Sagittarius, a well known zodiac constellation.

---

१. 'इमा रुद्राय स्थिरधन्वने' (ऋ० ७।४६।१)
'त्वमग्ने रुद्रो असुरो महः' (ऋ० २।१।६)
'रुद्रस्य सूनवो दिवो वसन्ते असुरस्य वेद' (ऋ०)

Zeus—The second chief god of Asuras was Zeus the Heaven god; who was also the first emperor or Daityas and later he was called Jupiter in Greece.

Poseidon—Iranian called him Pishadadian, Arabs worshipped *him* as Γaz and *Europeans called him Poseidon*, as the Lord of Ocean (Varuṇa—यादसांपतिः). He was the famous Vedic god Varuna and the First-Aditya-the First son of Aditi., His progeny were Gandharvas and Apsaras (Fairy-mymphs—Hurs of Iran), the Gandharvas were very fond of Horse-riding, and therefore they were called (Arabs) अर्वन् and Gandharvas, who were ancient natives of Arabia, Iran, central and Middle east Asia, as they colonized those countries. Varuṇa's elder son was Bhrigu (Burna Birias) or Baga or Gibril and his great grandson was Kāvyauśnā=Kaviusà or Kaikas (Iranian) Sukhur (Babylonian), both were the greateat priests of Asuras, both of them belonged to the Asura countries as well as India.

Poseidon's (Varuna's) Four Grandsons were Tvastā, Varūtri, Śand and Marka. All of them, wholly solly became Asuras and were called Dānavas or Asuras, being the chief priests of Asuras. All of them were kings as well as priests of Asuras. Varutri was called Feruidin, Cand (Sund) and Marka were the founders of four Kingdoms, viz. Beirut, Sand Scandanavia, and Marka founded Denmark, Thus, though varuṇa (Poseidon) was originally a Deva, but his progeny turned into Asuras (Dānavas).

Hercules—The characters of Viṣṇu and Indra have been mixed in the character of Hercules. Pt. Bhagavaddatta has identified him as Viṣṇu, which is correct to some extent.

Lynceus :—That seems Viṣṇu of Purāṇas, who slew Dānava and his daughters, as a punishment for his wickedness and crime and seized the throne of Argos, according to Greek legends,

Isthar or Isis :—She was the chief goddess of Asuras, abroad, Isthar or Isis might be one or two or later may be Śivā.

सिंहा, or former might be Sinhikā, the wife of the First Asura 'Dānava' Monarch Viprachitti.

Bacchus—One of the chief gods of European Asuras, who has been identified with Vritra and not with विप्रचित्ति, He Was the '*orotal*' of Arbas, Azidahak of Persians, Ahidānava of veda and Zohok of Shahnama (Firdausi), and Dionysus of ancient Greece.

He has been dealt with a great length at the beginning of of the first chapter.

Mleccha Kṣatriya Tribes

According to Manusmriti and Mahābhārata (Anuśāsana Parvan), many a Ksatriya tribes became Mlecchas, because they disconnected their relations with Sanskrit scriptures and traditional knowledge, and consequently those Kṣatriya tribes became Mlecchas.

Some of the Paṇis (Poenicians) became the friends of Devas, who were the worshippers of Hercules, Herodotus wrote "I made a voyage to tyre in Phoenicia, hearing, there was a temple of Hercules at that place, very highly venerated. I visited the temple, and found it. (Herodotus vol. 1 p. 1?6)— Compare it with the Vedic scripture :—

"अथ ह वै पणयो नामासुरा देवानां गोरक्षा आसुः"
(जैमिनीयब्राह्मण २।४४०)

Corrupt or Mleccha or Adhārmica Kaṣtriyas, became the natives of the following countries :—

शक (मग), चीन, काम्बोज पारद, शबर, पह्लव, तुषार, यवन, मद्रक, पुलिन्द, आन्ध्र, गान्धार, द्रविड, किरात, चोल ।

In Europe, '*Brāhmaṇas* were called '*Peramans*' as Tamil Piramanas or Atharvans in Iran.

The following incomplete or inconclusive list may give a glance of ancient kaṣtriya tribes, dwelling in different ancient countries :—

Tribes	*Original (Indian) Name*	*Modern Country*
1. Melchi Zedek	Mleccha Yadava, (सुजय)	Israel
2. Yahudi ar Hebrew	Yadava—आभीर	,,
3. Molossia or Malassi	Mleccha	Caspian coast
4. Darians	Druhyu (गिरिक—गैरिक)	Greeks
5. Gardosia	Gandhara	Iran& Afaghanistan
6. Media	Madra	Iran.
. Yutiya	Yādava	,,
8. Cyrus Cyprus	Kurus	,,
9. Cambysis	Kambhoja	,,
10. Dahae	Dānava	,,
11. Mag (Brāhmaṇa)or Maggi (मग)		,,
12. Gudea	Gâdhi	Babylon.
13. Issaku	Ikṣvāku	,,
14. Amorities	Amara (Devas)	Amir (Arabs)-
15. Kassiti	Kāshi	Babylon
16. Kush	Kish	Egypt.
17. Kash	Khas	Kasmire
18. Nubea	Nābha	Egypt or Africa
19. Ionians	Yavana or Añava	Greece
20. Yauna	Javan (Bible) or Yauna in Iran	
21. Pulesati	Pulasti	Palestina
22. Judah	Yādava	Jorden.
23. Somali	Sumāli (Rakṣhas)	Somaliland
24. Angola	Anga	Angola
25. Vengula	Vanga	Vengula
26, Yutia	Yādava	Itali
27. Baveria	Babhru	Europe
28. Albamia	Alambusa	Albania
29. Bulgaria	Bala	Balgaria
30. Bosporus	Bhoja	Europe
31. Caucusus	Kaikaseya	,,
32. Aenias	Anu	,,
33. Ilyrians	Ails	,,
34. Gracia	Giṛistha	Greece
35. Achaean	Aiksvāka	

36. Doreiansor Dordania		द्रुह्यु	
37. Nleus		नल	
38. Phrygians		पुरु	
39. Mittani		मैत्रावल	Babylon
40. Khatti Hittite	Kaṣtriya		,,

According to the Itihāsa Purāṇas, the four sons of Yayāti and their progeny, became the rulers of Mlecchā countries, Drihyus reached Northern countries in Himalayas viz. Iran, central Asia and other adjecent areas as Greece etc. descendants of Yadu—Yadvas reached the middle east countries, as Isarael, Arabia etc.

The sons of Turvasu became Yavanas—'तुर्वसोर्यवना: स्मृता:' (Mahābhārata Ādiparva), perhaps. Turanians were also the descendants of Turvasu. Progeny of Druhyu and Anu were known as Dorians and Ionians in Greece. Gandharas were also the descendants of Drihyu's progeny, they were called Kāmbhojas, known as cambysis in Iran—Yayati cursed Druhyu as following :—

तस्माद् द्रुह्यो प्रिय: कामो न ते सम्पत्स्यते क्वचित् ।
अराजा भोजशब्दं त्वं तत्र प्राप्स्यति सान्वय: ।।
काम + भोज = काम्बोज (महाभारत १।८४।२०)

The compound of Kāmbhoja word of above stanza clarified the meaning of this word. The progeny of Turvasu (Yavanas) became very filthy people :—(as well as Śakas) :—

गुरुदारप्रसक्तेषु तिर्यग्योनिगतेषु च ।
पशुधर्मेषु पापेषु म्लेच्छेषु त्वं भविष्यति ।। (महा० १।८४।१४)

The '*Medias*' in Europe and '*Medes*' in Iran were progenv of Anu, who colonised these countries and they were called Ionians in Greece. they have been referred to in Bible as '*Javan*' (Yauna in Iran) and Yavanas in Sanskrit literature.

In ancient Babylon, Gudia were the descendants of Gādhi and Viśvāmitra, the Issakus and Kassittis were Ikṣāvakus and Kāshi Kaṣtriyas of ancient India, it does not require further explanātion, as it has been already explained

Unique as well as great Science of Asuras : Researches and evidences of Erich Von Danikan :—The Vedas and Purāṇas as well as famous Jerman research scholar Erich van Daniken's researches have confirmed and revealed the unique and the greatest science, technology and superknowledge of ancient nations (Asuras), is worth noting :—

1. In Lebanan, glasslikestones, called tektites have been found which are Radioactive Aluminium Isolopes.

2. A piece of cloth has been found :— which could not be made without extraordinary technology.

3. Crystal lenses of spectacles and Microscope have been found in Egypt and Iran which cannot been manufactured without Electrochemical process.

4. There are Electrodry Batteries in the Museum of Bagadad for Exhibition.

5. There (in above museum) may be seen copper electorodes with Electricelements.

6. In the cave of Kohistan, a drawing has been found which connect the earth with venus planet.

7. In the Terrain of Peru (S. America) the Jewellery has been found which could only be made after melting the Platinum at 800 centegrade.

8. In ancient India, the Scienists had made Aluminium which could be made from Bauxide chemical technology.

9. In Peru and Bolvia (S. America) as well Maxico's unique Road building on mountains (350 miles long) and other temple are the examples of unique talent and skill of ancient Asuras, which have been also mentioned in the Vedic and Purānic literature.

Erich van Deniken's theory is that, the above extraordinary things of great scientific value could not be manufactured or

---

1. In the book named chariots of gods
2. Chapter first page 8 to 18. 'सृष्टिविज्ञान का मन्वन्तर सिद्धान्त'

built by Earthern man ; but, I differ with him, on this point, I am confident that above mentioned achievements were of ancient asuras and not of the beings of other planets or space men of flying saucers. The *conlusion* of Deniken has been drawn under the influence of false Darvinian theory of Evolution.

Churning of ocean :—Asuras, Devas and Nâgas churned the ocean and found there, forteen Jewels. including Nector. The churning of occean had not been possible without extraordinary scientific knowledge, having huge ships and Aeroplanes and such other machinal devices.

Diggiing of Earth :—According to the Purāṇas, after Prithu the Primival Monarch of Pirthvi, Asuras dug the earth and found iron and other metals :—

असुरैः श्रूयते चापि पुनर्दुग्धा वसुन्धरा ।
आयसं पात्रमादाय मायां शत्रुनिबर्हिणीम् ॥
विरोचनस्तु प्राह्लादिर्वत्सस्तेषामभूत् तदा ।
ऋत्विग् द्विमूर्धा दैत्यानां मधुर्दोग्धा महाबलः ।
तयैते मायया ऽऽधापि सर्वे मायाविनोऽसुराः ।
वर्तयन्त्यमितप्रज्ञास्तेषाममितं बलम्[1] ॥

(हरिवंशपु० १।६।२६-३१)

It seems that Dvimurdhā Madhu was the greatest scientist of Asuras, who led all scientific enterprises in Asura age.

In those days '*Māyā*' was the '*science*' and scientists were called Māyāvin or Mâyā The Rākṣasas were the allies of Daityas and Dānavas (Asuras), as the T.S. says :—

"देवा मनुष्या पितरस्तेऽन्यत आमन् ।
असुरा रक्षांसि पिशाचास्तेऽन्यतः" ॥

(तै० सं० ३।४।१।४)

१. Compare it with Atharvaveda :—
"तस्या विरोचनः प्राह्लादिर्वत्स आसीदयस्पात्रं पात्रम् । तां द्विमूर्धार्त्व्य धोक्तां मायामेवाधोक् । (अथर्व० ८।१०।२-३) ; and J. Br. (1-154)

The Rākṣasas, being the allies of Asuras, found Māyā (science) in legacy. A few examples of this wounderful Māyā are worth noting, as following :—

1. Māricha became Golden deer :—By this Māyā (Science) Māricha could have becme *r* golden deer :—

"रत्नश्रृंगोमृगो भूत्वा रत्नचित्रतनूरुहः ।[1]
"हेमराजवर्णाभ्यां पार्श्वाभ्यामुपशोभितम् ॥[2]

2. Air Umberalla :—In the age of Rāma, Rākṣasas had Aircrafts and Air Umberalla, this shows their supremacy and excellency in science, *Creating or Manufucturing of Māyā Sitā by Indrajit :*

"इन्द्रजित्तु रथे स्थाप्य सीतां मायामयीं तदा'' ॥[3]

Manufacturing of Māyāmaya Head of Rāma by Vidyujjihva :

बिद्युज्जिह्वं च मायाज्ञमब्रवीद् राक्षसाधिपः ।
मोहयिष्यावहे सीतां मायया जनकात्मजाम् ॥
शिरो मायामयं गृह्य राघवस्य निशाचर ।
मां त्वं समुपतिष्ठस्व महच्च सशरं धनुः ।
नयने मुखवर्णश्च भर्तुस्तत्सदृशं मुखम् ॥[4]

It ought to be a wounderful science that without seeing Rāma and his bow, how could Vidyujjihva have made his artificial head and bow, which wholly resemble to his real face and bow, as Sitā fascinated.

Aivforce :—Rākṣasas had, definitely, their aircrafts as well as airforce, which is indicated in the following verses

सोऽन्तर्धानगतः पापो रावणी रणकर्शितः ।
अदृश्यो निशितान् बाणान् मुमोचाशनिवर्चसः ॥[5]

---

१. महाभारत (३।२७८।१२) ;
२. रामायण (३।४३।१) ;
३. रामा० (६।८१।५) ;
४. रामा० (६।३१७-८),
५. रामा० (६।४४।३४-३५),

विमानेनापि गत्वा तु सीता त्रिजटया सह ।
ददर्श वानराणां तु सर्वं सैन्यं निपातितम् ॥[1]

राक्षसा वा सहस्राणि राक्षसाधिप निश्चिताः ।
आकाशे गगनाः स्थित्वा हत्वा तां हरिवाहिनीम् ॥[2]

Artificial Rākṣasas in the Battlefield (Like Modern Robots) Rāvaṇa created them :—

मायावी चासृजन्मायां रावणो राक्षसाधिपः ।
तस्य देहविनिष्क्रान्ता शतशोऽथ सहस्रशः ।
राक्षसाः प्रत्यदृश्यन्त शरशक्त्यृष्टिपाणयः ॥[3]

Thus, alike ancient Asuras, their allies Rākṣasas had a great scientific knowledge, superior to modern science. Rāvaṇa had a device to fly into air, when he abdicted Sitā ;—

मूर्धजेषु निजग्राह ऊर्ध्वमाचक्रमे ततः ।
अचिरेणातिचक्राम खेचरः खे चरन्निव ॥

Mrita Sanjivanividyā :—To some extent Asuras and their physicians knew to overcome death. They had developed (especially Śukrāchārya) the science to revive the deads, the following two references would be sufficient proof of their claims. Devas died, because they did not know that science, and they sent Kacha, the son of their priest Brihaspati to learn it.

तत्र देवा निजघ्नुर्यान् दानवान् युधि संगतान् ।
तान् पुनर्जीवयामास काव्यो विद्याबलाश्रयात् ।
न तान् संजीवयामास बृहस्पतिरुदारधीः ।
न हि वेद स तां विद्यां यां काव्यो वेत्ति वीर्यवान् ॥[4]

In Tripur (Tripoli-Africa) Asuras had a lake, after bathing into that, the dead bodies would have regained their lives.

---

1. रामा० (६।४७।१७),
2. रामा० (६।१।१३),
3. महाभारत (में।२६०।५-६)
4. Maha (1-76-8-10)

Deception and Expulsion of Asuras.
(The greatest Turneng point of world history.)
=Episode of Vāmana and Bali :—

Devas deprived of reign :—We have indicated that Devas (Twelve gods) were Brāhmaṇs in their characters, even their youngest brother Vāmana Viṣṇu was a Brāhmaṇa (Brahma chāri), as he asked Bali to give him a smaller portion of land :—

दृष्ट्वामनरूपेण यान्तं द्विजपुङ्गवम् ।
मा ददस्व जलं हस्ते बटोर्वामनरूपिणम् ॥ (हरिवंश ३।७७।२१)

for many centuries, devas had no their own kingdom or state, till the birth of Vāmana viṣṇu, and the four generations of Daityas reigned over the world (including India) for many centuries. In the battlefield Devas were unable to win them, because Asuras were a superior power, having superior science and technology in warfare and even bodily they were stronger, as even today, me may see the comparative general structures of Europeans (Daityas) and Indian natives.

Indra (Śakra) could have killed or slain many Asuras, only illicitly or hiddenly, and not openly and went underground after killing Brāhmaṇa priest Viśvarūpa, son of Twastrā, during this period Nahuṣa became the emperor of Devas (in India).

At the time of Bali's yajña, though the Devas prepared themselves secretly for fighting, but they were not confident to win the battle. Gradually, they became gready to obtain kingdom, but unable to aquire land, they manipulated a conspiracy against Asuras. They decided to send their youngest brother Viṣṇu in the guise of Brahmachāri to ask Bali, accordingly, Vāmana asked for a piece of land and their manoeuvre succeeded and Bali agreed to give some land,

---

१. "असुराणां वा इयं पृथिव्यासीत् ते देवा अब्रुवन् दत्त नोऽस्या इति" (काठकसंहिता ३१।८) ;

despite the opposition of his grandfather Prahlāda and priest Usnā Kāvya (Śukrāchārya). Old Prahlāda was alive, so he advised and told his grandson Bali.

मा ददस्व जलं ह्रस्वे बटोर्वामनरूपिणः ।
स त्वसौ येन ते पूर्वं निहतः प्रपितामहः ।
विष्णुरेव महाप्राज्ञस्त्वां वंचयितुमिहागतः ॥[1]

But, Bali did not accepted the advice of his grandfather as well as high priest and he donated a small piece of land to Vāmana and after taking the land, devas attacked Asuras, (feircefully), unprepared Asuras could not face them and were forced to leave India and adjecent regions, Bali and his allies Nāgas, Rakṣasas and other fled to Pātāla, the remote coastal lands, where their clans had already occupations of those Pātālalands (already identified).

Thus, Devas deceived Asuras and they were driven out of India. Asuras reached and colonised Europe, Africa, America, and other islands, though they had earlier sway over those continents.

Date of colonization (12000 BC) :—According to the Puranas since Kaśyapa 30 ages of 360 years (each) have passed till Māhabārata war. Vāmana, Viṣṇu deceived Bali, the Asura Monarch, in the seventh age (yuga). (30×360 Parivartas= 10800 years),

बलिसंस्थेषु लोकेषु त्रेतायां सप्तमे युगे ।
दैत्यैस्त्रैलोक्याक्रान्ते तृतीयो वामनोऽभवत् ॥ (वायुपुराण)

The date of Progenitor Kaśyapa was 14000 years before christ. After two thousand years of that time, Vāmana was born and he deceived Asuras at about 12000 B.C.

Thus, the Asura colonisation of modern Europe, America and other continents, took place about 12000 years before Vikrama.

---

1. हरिवंश० (३।७१।२७) ;

CHAPTER-II

ASURA INFLUANCE OVER AFRICA

Even today, we may see the influence of Asuras, Rākṣasas and on the African Geography (on names of tribes and places), the following table would reveal this fact :—

English Name	Ancient Sauskrit Name
1. Libya	Prahlāda
2. Tripoli	Tripura
3. Jambia	Jambha
4. Namibia	Nābha
5. Kenya	Kanyā
6. Nysa	Nesha
7. Yuganda	Yugānda
8. Rubanda	Rubanda
9. Kavinda	Kabandha
10. Burandi	Burundha
11. Kilimanjar (Mountain)	Kalimanjari
12. Atlas	
13. Libyria	Prahalāda
14. Malavi	Malyavān
15. Mali	Māli
16. Somalia	Sumāli
17. Kongo	Gaṇgā
18. Malagasi	Mālāgastya
19. Sudan	Sudanava
20. Tunisia	Daitya
21. Abisinia	Apsukṣita

22. Ghana	Hana
23. Kasai	Kuśa
24. Limpopo	
25. Komara (Dveepa)	Kumāra dweepa
26. Kompāla	Kampilā
27. Lasaka	Luśaka
28. Kakesian	Kaikaseya
29. Kinshasa	Kiṇśāsa
30. Janjibar	Śankhadweepa
31. Pambia	Pampā
32. Sikandi	Śikhandi
33. Benyu River	Veṇu
34. Yemen	Yāmāyana or yama
35. Sabaloka	Sabhāloka
36. Jamba	Jambha
37. Angola	Anga
38. Bangula	Vanga
39. Kalahari (Desert)	Kālahara

The above table is sufficient and ample evidence to prove that the Asuras (Daityas and Rākṣasas, both) were the habitants or natives of African countries and they were spread all over Africa from north to south and from west to east.

It is a proven historical fact that the first progeny of Prahlāda colonized Africa and after the name Daitya Monarch, the Dark continent got the name of Libya, as the father of historians Herodotus says that the Libya was the ancient name of whole African land. Jambia, Kapila, Nābha and others were the progeny of Asura Monarch and so many places of Africa, bear the names of Asura Monarch's progency.

Africa (Libya) remained under the Daitya's sway for many thousand years.

In the end of fourth historical (Parivarta) age, at 13000 BC, the first Daitya Monarch Hiraṇyakaśipu was killed by

१. चतुर्थ्यां तु युगाख्यामापन्नेषु सुरेष्वथ ।
संभूतः स समुद्रान्ते हिरण्यकशिपोर्वधे ।। (ब्रह्माण्ड० २।३।७३।७७)

Nrisinha and after him, his son Prahlāda became Asura Monarch (Daityendra).

After a great interval, the Raksaśas, the traditional allies of Daitya Asuras, became their successors or heirs in Africa, when they were driven out of India by Viṣṇu or Indian Ksatriyas in the twentythird historical age or about five centuries before Rāvaṇa, the famous Asura Monarch. Before the (5500 BC) reign of the great Raksāsā Monarch, the Himalayan region, South-African countries and islands, including Bornio, Sumātra, lankā, India and almost the whole Africa was attacked by the predecessors of Rāvaṇa, this account is found in the Ramāyaṇa of Vālmiki, as following :—

There were two Rākṣasa brothers Heti and Praheti. Heti[2] became the emperor, his tribe, his descendants are mentioned as following :—

२. तत्र हेतिः प्रहेतिश्च भ्रातरौ राक्षसाधिपौ ।
मधुकैटभसंकाशौ बभूवतुररिन्दमौ ॥ (रामा० ७.४-८ सर्गः)

Heti
|
Vidyutkeśa
|
Sukeśa
|
Mālyavan — Sumāli — Māli

They made their abode in the Himālayan region, Meru (Pamir), and Northern Mountains; and Lankā was their capital in the southern ocean for a quite long time. they reigned over these countries, when these Rākṣasa Monarchs inflicted

१. प्रह्लादो निर्जितोऽभूच्च तावत्कालं सहासुरैः ।
इन्द्रादयस्ते विख्याता ह्यसुराणां महौजसः ॥ (ब्रह्माण्ड० २.३.७२.६२)

atrocities upon Indian progeny, the Lord Viṣṇu attacked Rākṣasas and they fled from their states and reached Africa or Rasātala (Gabhastala), the olden Asura Dominion :—

अशक्नुवन्तस्ते विष्णुं प्रतियोद्धुं बलार्दिताः ।
त्यक्त्वा लंकां गता वस्तुं पातालं सहपत्नयः ।
सुमालिनं समासाद्य राक्षसं रघुसत्तम ।
स्थिताः प्राप्तवीर्यास्ते वंशे सालकटङ्कटे ॥
(रामा० ७।८।२१-२३)

It appears, from this reference, that Sumāli had established his dominion in African land before the attack of Viṣṇu and even today the vast portion of African land bears his name *'Somalia' or 'Somali land'* (सोमालिया). In Talatala (Africa) his capital was very famous vast city of ancient world :—

राक्षसेन्द्रस्य पुरं सुमालेर्बहुविस्तरम् ॥ (ब्रह्माण्ड० १-२-३३)

Definitely, the Talātala (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa 1/2/33) of Purāṇas, was African land, only in the Egypt so many places, having the name tell (Tala), are found, as the following list reveals this very fact of great historical importance :—

1. Tell Agrab
2. Tell Ubaid
3. Tell Asmar
4. Tell Billa
5. Tell Brak
6. Tell Amarna
7. Tell Yahudeyeh
8. Tell Halaf
9. Tell Hassuna
10. Tell Bakun
11. Tell Ishan—Bohriyat
12. Tell Jeva—Bohriyat
13. Tell Judeidah
14. Tell Khuera
15. Tell Ukair
16. Tell Aviv (in Isarael)

Perhaps, these Tells (places) got their names after Asura rulers, as Tell Java might bear the name of Java Asura, who is mentioned in the Rāmāyaṇa, as Virādha declared :—

---

1. Even today three nations of African continent, bear these names of (three Rākṣasa brothers) Mālvi, Māli and Somalia, who can deny this fact.
माल्यवान् माली सुमाली

पुत्र किल जवस्याहं माता मम शतह्रदा ।
विराध इति मामाहुः पृथिव्यां सर्वराक्षसाः ॥[1]

There might be so many Asuras. bearing the same name (Java or yava). The name of south East Java Island may tell the same story.

Nysa[2] (नैश = निशाचर) :—The famous African country Nysa-land's name is clearly telling the impact of Rākṣasas over this country, as the evidence of Herodotus, may reveal this fact that Nysa was a Asura land but "Dionysus, according to the Greek tradition, was no sooner born than he was Sewn up in Zeus thigh, and carried off to Nysa, above Egypt in Ethopia and as to Pan (बाण) they do not even profess to know what happend to him after his birth" (Herodotus p. 151).

Hyksos (*Yakṣas or Rakṣasas*)(यक्ष and राक्षस) :—In the Egyptian history, after the twentieth Dynasty, the country was overrun by a foreign force "unexpectedly" men of unknown race from the east were embolded to invade, the country (Egypt) and without a battle, easily seized it by force" as Egyption historian Maneth wrote".[3]

It is certain that those Hyksos were ancient Yakṣas or Rakṣasas, (यक्षाः) who are described as the most barbarous in the Itihāsa Purāṇas or in ancient Sanskrit Literature as well as Egyptain histories. Salatis was their first king, who militarilly terrified the people with iron rule. They imposed their gods and manners on the conquered people. They were haugty and arrogant...they supressed ruthlessly all petty tyrannical chiefs, who with the support of foreign suzerian power, oppossed the people, ridiculed national sentiments and feelings.

---

1. V. Ram. (3/3/5) ;
2. It has been derived from the Sanskrit word Nishā or Nishchara (meant Rakṣasa) so the '*Nysa*' was a colony of Rākṣasas.
3. Archaic Egypt. p. 391 ;

Their first king was named 'Salatis = Sharak or Shalk (शल्क), the second was '*Khyon*' = Iamos or Stasn. Their good god was seuserna (वैश्रवण) the son of Rekhyan" (विश्रवण or रावण).

The period of their reign-Difficulty of Modern Historians :— According to the tradition, there were 200 or 217 Hyksos kings, who reigned over 1590 years in the Egypt. But some modern historians reduced this period ; according to them, the Hyksos kept possession of Egypt for only 517 years. Some Historians reduced it further to only 220 years. "But as we do know the two terminal dates of 1786 BC and 1567 BC, the second Intermediate Period cannot have lasted longer than 220 years, how are we to fit into this length of time-the reigning of 220 kings.........; if the truth is to be known it is convincing, we must await the discovery of New sources before we can; perhaps, attempt to write the history of Egypt of the Second Intermediate Period" (Archaic Egypt p. 283).

Modern western authors start the history of Egypt from 3400 B.C. (according to Brested) or at the most, from 3600 BC, (as Haul says).

But the truth, before us is recorded by ancient Greek historian Herodotus "The priest said Min was the first king of Egypt......"

"The next they read me from a papyress the name of 330 monarchs who (they said) were his successors, upon throne..."

"Now 300 generations of men make 10000 years, three generation filling up the century, and the remaining forty one generations make 1134 years. Thus the whole number is of 11340 years" (p. 149) The date of Herodotus was at about 2600 BC. Thus the first King of Egypt '*Manu*' ruled about 12000 years before christ. This date tallies with the age of Purāṇas (30×360=10800+5100=15900)=the period of Prajāpati Kaśyapa.

The difficulty of modern historians is hypothetical, they want to fit their fabricated chronology in a very short period,

the actual dates of dynasties were most ancient, so the truth is crushed by them ruthlessly.

Actually 200 Hyksos Kings ruled over Egypt or Africa for 1590 years, from about 5500 BC to 4000 BC and not from 1786 BC to 1567 BC, as envisaged by modern scholars. The time or dates of Rāvaṇ's predecessors (Heti, Sumāli Mālyavan etc.) were between 5500 B. C. and 4000 B. C. Rāvaṇa held his sway at about 5000 BC and Rāma killed him in the same or next century.

Influence of Sanskrit over Egypt — Indian culture to be seen in *the names*

Mānu, the First ruler :—The first king who ruled over Egypt was Min'' (Herodotus p. 92)

Cow Flesh :—Libyans eats cow flesh and Egyptians did not eat it (p. 99)

Priest :—In other countries the priests have long hairs (जटा), in Egypt their heads are Shaven, (Like Sanyāsi) (p. 106).

Writing from left to right :—When they write or calculate, like Greeks, They move their hand from right to left (p. 106).

Hercules Temple :—In Tyre, I remarked another temple, where the same god was worshipped, as the thosian Hercules.

Pan :—These Egyptions, who are mendesions, consider *Pan* to be one of the Eight gods who existed before the Twelve.

Pig :—The pig is regarded among them as an unclean animal, (p. 111).

Nāga Dynasties in Egypt (*Sanskrit Names*) :—"The first king of first dynasty was Narmar, which has been confused with with Min by modern historians..." This has been explained in various way like every Pharaoh, the first one had several names ; Narmer and Menes being two of them. They are one and the same man or Narmar must be the predecessor of Menes, in which case the later would be identified with King Aha or Narmar was indeed Menes and also took the name

of Aha after his victory over the North" (Archaic Egypt p. 216)

This is aclear case of utter confusion, Mines (Manu) was older or ancient person who was the father of Mankind after flood, Serpent king Narmer was the first of the first Egypiain Dynasty. and quite different from Manu.

His descendant "wadjy or Djet (विजय=विजेता) also known as serpent King (p. 264 Archaic Egypt).

Clearly 'Aha' is the=अहि (Ahi) of Sanskrit and Egyptians know it very well that their first dynasty was of serpent kings. (Ahi)

Narmer's successor was also called Scorpian, thus. the first dynasty of Egypt, belonged to Nāga or Sarpa dynasty, as they were the descendants of Kaśyapa and Kadru, the father and mother of Nāgas, actually they (Nāgas) were men and became rulers of this race.

The second Pātāla was Sutala and the third one was called Talātala in African land where these following monarchs ruled for several centuries :—

द्वितीये सुतले विप्रा दैत्येन्द्रस्य च रक्षसः ।
महाजम्भस्य तु तथा नगरं प्रमथस्य तु ।
हयग्रीवस्य कृष्णस्य निकुम्भस्य च मन्दिरम् ॥

कम्बलस्य च नागस्य पुरमश्वतरस्य च ।
कद्रूपुत्रस्य च पुरं तक्षकस्य महात्मनः ।
एवं पुरसहस्राणि नागदानवरक्षसाम् ।
तृतीये तु तले ख्यातं प्रह्लादस्य महात्मनः ।
अनुह्लादस्य च पुरं पुरमग्निमुखस्य च ।
तारकाख्यस्य च पुरं पुरं त्रिशिरसस्तथा ।
शिशुमारस्य च पुरं त्रिपुरस्य तथा पुरम् ॥

राक्षसेन्द्रस्य पुरं कुम्भिलस्य खरस्य च ।
मणिनागस्य च पुरं कपिलस्य मन्दिरम् ॥

नन्दकस्योरगपतेर्विशालाक्षस्य मन्दिरम् ।
एवं पुरसहस्राणि नागदानवरक्षसाम् ॥

The middle East (Seria. Jordan, Isarael, Arab countries, Iraq, Iran, Turky etc.) countries were called Sutala and African land was called Talātala. Even today these lands are famous battlefields as the fighting is the hereditary trait or specification of these tribes.

Some of the capitals (palaces or cities) of Nāgas, Dānavas Rākṣasas, can be identified as following-(there were thousands or several cities founded by these Monarchs of different tribes).

(1) Jambia was colonised or founded by Mahajambha (2) Namibia was colonized by Nikumbha, (3) Libya by Prahlāda and (4) Lebenan by Anuhlāda (4) Turky or Anatolia by Taraka Asura, (5) Tripoli (Tripur) by three Asura chiefs (Tārākṣa Kamalākṣa and Vidyunmāli), All, these were the sons of Tāraka Asura Monarch, Tyre city in Babylon was one of them (6) Kampala city (in Africa) was founded by Kapila Asura, who was the son of Prahlāda.

The Nāgas were a human race, as they were the chief inhabitants of African land, specially ancient Egypt.

The First Dynasty of ancient Egypt belonged to Nāga family, below, we are quoting some of the Main lists of different dynasties and this is a concerte and profound proof that the Sanskrit was the original and prevalent language of the whole world. And the India was their motherland, as evident :—

The First Dynasty of Egypt.

Egyptian	*Sanskrit*
1. Narmer or Aha	Naramāra
2. Aha (Scorpian)	Ahi
3. Dyer or Kherat	Kāthana
4. Meryt Neit queen	Martya
5, Uradjy=Djet	Urujaya
6. Udimu=Den	Udamaya

7. Adisjiv	Adijivha
8. Semrkhet	Smaraksata
9. Ka	Takṣaka

Sais :—Narmer was killed by a hippopotamous. out of the temple at Sais (p. 264). Sais was the ancestor and the god of Nāgas as well known in Indian Purānas.

In the Egypt Sais was worshipped by Nāga Monarchs, is evident from this Historical records, wodjy or Djet was also known as serpent King (p. 264 Archaic Egypt).

The Second Dynasty

This second dynasty of ancient Egypt, also belonged to Nāga race, as evident from the following names :—

1. Hatepsekhemui	Hataśeṣamukha
2. Hebre (or Raneb)	Reṇābha
3. Nihetar or Nitarimu	Treñetra
4. Uneg	Unnāga
5. Senedj	Senajit
6. Sekhemib—Peribsen	Prabhasen
7. Khasa Kham	Kakṣasena
8. Khase Khamue	Kākṣaseni

Horus :—In Ancient Egypt Horus was a Nāga God, "From the time before the land's unification, kings were under the patronage of the falcon god Horus, to the point, where one of the title of the King was "The Horus Aha-Ahi, Hara

Horus Sekhamub	Hari Śeṣamukh
Seth—Sais—Peribsen	Seṣa Prabhasen

We quote the following list of Egyptian kings comparing it with Sanskrit parallel words and afterwards we shall discuss their pecularities.

Egyption Name	*Sanskrit Parallel*
Neitherhotep	Neitamtapā
Nubia	Nābha
Kush, Kash	Kuśa

Khosa Khan	Chakṣu Kṣema
Zoser	Yaśa
Yemnatep	Yamamtapā
Tororthos	Ruśadratha
Sakharr	Śakra
Sneferu	Swapnu
Hune	Hanta
Khufu	Kapi
Khut	Kṣiti
Khafra	Kāpeya
Menken	Menāka
Kashi	Kāśi
Punt	Puṇdra
Beni (Amar)	Bāṇa
Amemphet	Atmapati
Sutekh	Sukeśa
Userten	Uśiratanu
Senusert	Senasrita
Usertsen	Usirasena
Neferti	Napriti
Khnumuhotep	Kṣaimyutapā
Abeydos	Ayodhyā
Sebek Khu	Śivika
Hathortep	Śatrumtapā
Nesh	Naisā
Nermesh	Nareśa
Neferhotep	Nripantapā
Mentu	Mantu
Hyksos	Yakṣa
Khyan	Yakṣa
Becon	Bāṇa
Apachnas	Apachyanāsa
Thebon	Deva (Devan)
Sekeunar	Śakanara
Ahhotep	Ahamtapā
Ahmes	Ahiśa
Abana	Bhānu

Nefertari	Napriti Narāri
Semen	Sumanā
Sapu	Śipra
Sesenk	Śeṣanāga
Hotshepsutā	Hatasiṣasutā
Thothmes	Damdamya
Senmut	Senāmukha
Menkheperra	Manaskṣipra
Naharain	Nārāyaṇa
Harri	Hari
Artatama	Ritatamā
Samshatai	Samśāsta
Akhenaton	Akṣayātanu
Gilukipa	Gurukripā
Tushattan	Daśaratha
Akhenaton	Akṣayatanu
Nerferti	Narapriti
Hapi	Āpi
Haremkhu	Haramukha
Subhilium	Śubhalatma
Hittite	Heti
Mitanni	Maitrāyaṇa
Shutarn	Sutarṇa
Akitleshub	Akṣitasubha
Tutankamon	Tantukāma
Semankhara	Sumanakara
Harembeb	Haramahat
Akhesemon	Akṣayasumana
Rameses	Rāma
Seti	Śweta
Tyresenk	Triśanku
Khetasor	Kṣatraśri
Garbutasa	Garbhitāsva
Khettusil	Kṣatraśila
Isinfer	Aśanipura
Khamanas	Ksamanāśa

Kheta	Ksetra
Meneptah	Manapati
Turusha	Turāṣāt
Set nekht	Śatanīka
Akhawash	Aikṣvāka
Danauna	Dānava
Har Har	Hari Hara
Pulishta	Pulastya
Narameth	Naramedha
Sheshonk	Śeṣanāga
Piankhi	Priyānku
Painatem	Priyatama
Paseb Khanu	Prabhasena
Buiuanau	Bhānu
Ka Ramaat	Kārumāt
Usarken	Uśakarṇa
Tukeleth	Tūgratha
Kussingar	Kaśinagara
Kashta	Khastha
Tahrarka	Tāraka
Tamut Amen	Taimatātmā
Gyges	Gaya
Shu	Śu
Hierakonpolis	Hiraṇyakaśspu
Memphis	Mepaśu
Abusir	Abhiśura
Heliopolis	Haripura
Deyel Gebrabi	Devā Garuda
Dahshur	Devāsura
Tonis	Daitya
Napata	Napāta
Mendas	Mandaga
Saggara	Sagara
El Badāri	Śri Bhadra
El Amra	Śri Amara
El Gerza	Śri Girijā
Nagada	Nāgāda

Grammatical or Linguistic analysis :—I have to draw the attention of historians or learnedmen to some pecularties of above mentioned names, ending with the word Tep, Rthos, Feru, Khem, Phet ten, Sen, Sert, esh, Tari, nk, Suta, ton, Mukhuanon, Sor or Sar, tom, Nau, Ken, Amar etc. which are clearly Corrupt words of Sanskrit forms of the following words, as :—

तप:, रथ, प्रिय, क्षेप, पति, तन, सेन, श्रुत, ईश, अरि, नाक, सुत, तन, मुख, आत्मन्. श्री:, तम, नु, कर्ण, etc. respectively.

For example, there were so many kings ruled over Egypt whose names are ending with the Word-Tep as Hathoritep, Neferhotep, Amentep etc. these names are clearly denote or indicate the same samāsa as—शत्रुंतप:, परंतप: etc. and the names ending with the words tep have the same meaning or sense, as the sanskrit compound words have that meaning, and so on, the meanings of other names ending with the words ten, tem, sert, esh Ari, Nk Sut etc. The learned people may understand it easily. The following historical episode will confirm over conviction, Ahmes (अहि), The wife of Thothons, the famous king of Eighteenth dynasty, had two sons and two daughters, but all died in young age, except princess Hatshepsutā. (हतशेषसुता) it is a dominant and clear example of Sanskrit compound (समास), which means the only a daughter was alive, The other remaining ones died".

Sanskrit scholars may easily understand the meaning of this peculiar compound. The daughter of Hatshepsut, was senmut (सम्मता:) meant to agree to become her successor.

All these above mentioned examples are proofs of our firm conviction that the Sanskrit was the official and popular language of ancient Egypt and that was the language of whole world.

CHAPTER-III

ASURA MONARCHS OF SUMERIA AND BABYLON

L.A. Waddell was the first courageous and righteous western orientalist, who discovered and founded the simiarity of Vedic Sanskrit with olden sumerian language in his famous Work.

"Asumer-Aryan Dictionary"

Published in 1927 (London).

Though Pt. Bhagavaddatta had objected to his following remarks "The Sumerian language with its writing was true early language with its writing was the early Aryan speech and script and the parent of the Aryan family of languages, ancient and modern" (P.X.)

His conception or idea is somewhat corregible, but, partly, his opinion is quite correct "the Sumerian language with it writing was the early Aryan speech" it meant, in my opinion, that language was Sanskrit or near to Sanskrit language or a corrupt form of Sanskrit" no doubt.

The following specimen list of places, dieties, kings etc. will prove the originality of Sanskrit, as well its similarity to Sumerian.

Sumerian Name	*Sanskṛit Name*
Ur	Ura
Uruk	Uruka
Kish	Kāśi

Akked	Aikśvāka
Elem	Aila
Assur	Asura
Susa	Suśā
Nippur	Hiraṇyapura
Nishan	Naiśa
Erridu	Aridru
Adab	Adibhū
Lugash	Rajan
Larsha	Rajarsi
Sumar-Sungir	Sumera, Śuvarṇagiri
Kengi	Gangā
Babylon	Babhru
Enliiki	Hiraṇyaki
Emnini	Hiraṇyi
Erech	Ruchi
Enshag Kush Anu	Hiraṇyakaśipu
Gilgamesh	Girijeś
Ziusudu	Vaivasvata (Manu)
Epaphos	Prahlāda
Libya	Hlada
Bel, Balina	Bali
Addied	Aditya
Beccus	Vritra
Osiris	Asura
Orotal	Atala
Isis	Sinhikā
Burhneb	Bhṛigu
Burne Burias	Vāruṇa Bhrigu
Hittite	Kśatriya
Issaku	Ikśvāku
Shursen	Śurasena
Shagar	Sagara
Man	Manu
Shariatish	Śaryati
Sharragum	Sahasrājuna
Purashsen	Puraśasena

Sippur	Śupura
Shurupak	Surpāraka
Gotu Mda	Gātumāt
Nisba	Riśabha
Belili	Balāri
Meshonpad	Meśanipāda
Meshkigal	Meśagila
Mesalin Baluku	Meśani Balāri
Lugal Zagasi	Rajā Jigiśu
Lugallanda	Rajendra
Entermana	Antaramanā
Unkagin	Uarvāgni
Madgal	Mudgala
Enhengal	Aṇungala
Ur Ash	Haryaśva
Barmash	Bhārmyaśva
Urush	Urvaśi
Sharmu Dukgin	Jamadgni
Ur Ashtin Tgisesu	Uru Richika
Sur Ash	Surya
Tushrat	Daśaratha
Nineveh	Ninivaha
Lugal Kinglenencludu	Rajā Karandhama
Enmerker	Avimāraka
Kala Indug	Kāladagna
Paubi	Prabhā
Elulu	Ilvala
Balulu	Vātāpi
Erridupizer	Aripuraṇjaya
Sangua	Śanku
Tissanki	Triśanku
Girsu	Richika
Zabaha	Yavha
Dudu	Dhundhu
Iggi	Agni
Naram Sin	Narasena
Shan Kali Sharri	Samkāla Śura

Remush	Rāma
Shuleme	Śalabha
Elulumesh	Ilvalameśa
Iaslagab	Uragābha
Ibate	Ibha
Iarlangal	Arilāngala
Kurum	Kuru
Puzursin	Puranjayasena
Ur Utu	Uraritu
Lugal Malin	Rajamalla
Urgigir	Uragikara
Utumangal	Ritumangala
Kikuid	Kakutstha
Engilsa	Angiras
Shumgal	Svmangala
Hita	Heti
Puzur Mama (Urutu)	Puranjaya Mahat
Lubaba	Rajābha
Lugula	Rajula
Urbla	Urubala
Gudea	Gādhi
Ur Ningusu	Ura Nanagiri
Urgar	Urukara
Inshushinak	Anuśiśunāga
Kutik	Kutika
Ludamu	Durdama
Shurushkim	Samrākśi
Ambanlam	Abhimangal
Nominu	Nemi
Sulgi	Śulki
Shusin	Susena
Abbisen	Abhisena
Tshbei Erra	Risābhāri
Shu-ilishu	Siśu-Āñgirasa
Ishme Dagan	Jamadagni
Uruk	Uriki
Bursin	Vīrasena

Enlilbani	Hairaṇyaka Bāṇa (asura)
Zambiya	Jambha
Sin Magir	Mrigasena
Naplanum	Nripala
Emisurm	Abhiśura
Jabaya	Java (Jāveya)
Gun gunum	Jaṇagaṇa (Janamejaya)
Abisare	Abhiśri
Nur Aded	Narāditya
Sin Erbam	Senarbhaka
Irqushan	Hari Sunu
Waradsin	Waradasena
Nidmusha	Nidamiṣnu
Mugaabhil	Mayābala
Sumualium	Sumāli
Sumula-el	Sumāli
Sabium	Śaivya
Apilsin	Apālasena
Sin Muballit	Sena Mahābali
Hamurabi	Saumyābha
Samsuiluna	Sanśu Aiḷa
Sadugu	Sidgu
Erishum	Ariśumbha
Ikunum	Aikanāma
Arusi	Aruśi
Tushratta	Daśaratha
Ishbirra	Yaśovirya
Kerkba	Kharka
Khumbaba	Nikumbha
Ashur	Asura
Assur Rimishishi	Asura Ramyaśiśu
Nirari Ashur	Asura Narāri
Tukulti	Kilāta (Asura)
Shalmanser	Sālmaliśri
Nabapalaser	Navapālaśri
Nebuchaderzzer	Navachandraśri
Nasirpal	Nasirapāla

Nabanaser	Navaśri
Tiglath	Tugratha
Sennacharib	Senāchari
Ashur Banipal	Asura Avanipāla
Bel Shatti	Bala Sakti
Akvaruvash	Akriśāśva
Enkidu	Nandi
Sutarn	Sutarṇa
Artanum	Ritunāma
Kush	Kuśa
Kassitti	Kaśi

Interpretation of some Sumarian names.

It had been said in ancient Sanskrit (Veda and Purāna) Literature that the whole world was under the Asura sway. Though the whole earth was the dominion of Asuras, but the Sumeria or coastal land of caspian sea was the centre or capital land of Asuras. The interpretation of some particular sumarian names would reveal and confirm this fact.

Nippur :—Was the oldest capital city of ancient Asura Monarchs, founded by the first Daitya Monarch Hiraṇyaksipu the son of Rishi Kaśyapa (Progenitor). The first King of Sumeria was called *'Engsnog Kush Anu'* which is clear corruption of the word *'Hiraṇya Kasipu'*, his capital was namad Nippur, later on it was called Enlilki (हिरण्यकी), the city of Enlil (हिरण्य) This Anu or Hiraṇya became the heavenly father of the Kings of the Land.

Upto the period of Mahābhāratabattle, Hiraṇyapura, remained the capital of Asuras, as they came to fight Arjuna Pāndava, is evident from the Vana Parva of Mahābhārata.

Ur :—Later, the Asura capital was transferred to Ur, situated on the bank of Eupharates river. Ur was the most famous name in the Sumerian or Babylonian history In the vedic. literature too we find these words abundantly as उरुगूला, उरुक्रम, उरुलोक, उरुगाय, उरुक्षय, उरुज्जिरा, उर्वशी, etc. Puru, pur and Ur—Uru; all these words are identical, having the same meanings—as multi, plenty, much etc.

In the vedic language उरु means vast or ample ; and Sumerian Ur was a vast land or city amidst mountainous region, so it got this name.

Every nymph belonged to '*Ur*' was called '*Urvashi*' the native or habitant of Ur city. In the following passage, this fact has been revealed.

'पुरुरवसमाहैनं स्ववाक्येनोरुवासिनी" (बृहद्देवता २।५८)

"Urvashi (Native of ur) Nymph told Pururavas, by this sentence", time to time, there had been so many Urvashi named Nymphs, as referred to in the vast sanskrit literature. One 'Urvashi' became the wife of Pururavas and another one was the lover of Varuṇa Āditya, the father of Vasiṣṭharishi. About ten thousand years after Puruavas, one Urvashi enticed Arjuna Pāndava. All Urvavasi named Nymphs could not be one or the same. Any nymph, belonged to Ur city of Babylon, was commonly called '*Urvashi*' *Apsarā* (Nymph).

Elam :—Elam state of Babylon or Sumeria was the most famous place in the history, Ilā was the consort of Budha the son of Soma. She was the mother of Pururavas, the renowned Monarch of Lunar Dynasty. *After the* name of 'Ila' or 'Aila' (ऐल पुरुरवा), this city or State got this name (Elam).

Elam was so powerful state, as Gilgamesh hardly couraged to attack it. At that time Kassites were the rulers of Elam.

Susā :—It was the famous capital city of Adityā (Varuṇa), lateron, Varuṇa became the King or Monarch of Gandharvas (Arabs), but previously, he was High priest of Hiraṇyakaśipu, the Asura Monarch and his elder brother, as well the first Asura Monarch of world (or specially of Sumeria), as his capital Nippur (हिरण्यपुर) was in that country.

The Excavation of Susa is a peculiar event in the modern archaeological history of the world.

Susan or Shashani dynasty is famous in the history of Iraq and Iran. In the most ancient times, Susa was the capital and beautiful city of Varuṇa :—

"सूषा नाम पुरी रम्या वरुणास्यापि धीमत: ।"

as mentioned in the Mastya Purāṇa.

Hiraṇyakaśipu (the First Asura Monarch), Varuṇa (the First Deva), Purvadevas, Ilā and Budha,—all these historical pessonages were between 13000 B.C. and 12000 B.C. and they have close relations or connections with India as well as Sumeria, the progeny of Asuras and Devas both have dominion all over the world, as the aim of this book is to reveal this very fact with evidences.

Sumer or Sungir :—The word 'Sumer' is the corruption of the Sanskrit word 'Sumeru' the abode Mountain of Devas and Purvadevas (Asuras), It was also called Sungir, in Sumerian history, 'Sungir' clearly indicate that the gold had particular place among Asura Daityas, as the name of their first Monarch was Hirṇyakaśipu (Golden throne), as he held such golden throne. In the purāṇas the Sumeru Mountain is also called '*Suvarṇa Giri*' (Sungir). Really the age of Primitive Asuras was '*golden age*', as they had plenty of gold ornaments. Their first capital was also called Hiraṇyapura (Nippur) or golden city.

And lateron as well as after sometimes in the period of Maya or Twāstra, the son of Śukra Ūśanā, Asuras built a golden city amongst their three main cities, known Tripuras (Tripoli) as we have already, discussed. it previously that the Asura Prahālda was the chief ruler (Monarch) of Libya (Africa), though his dominion was spread almost all over the world, even upto Atala (Atalantic) continent (now submerged).

---

1. असुराणामिमा: पुर आसन्नस्मयीयं रजता अन्तरिक्षे हरिणीं अनायतना देवा: (काठकसं. २४।१०।१४)
2. कांचनं दिवि तत्रासीदन्तरिक्षे च राजतम् ।
आयसं चाभवद् भौमं चक्रस्थं पृथिवीपते ।। (महा० कर्ण० ३३।१८)

The Story of the Flood in Sumer

The connected account of this event is found only in the poem of Gilgamesh, the famous half legendry king of urik (Erek) discovered in the middle of the last century in the library of Assyrian King Assurbanipāl...(असुर्निपाल).

Berossus, the priest of Bal also included the narrative of the Flood in his history......... The name, as the hero, builder of ship......is not Napishtim[1] as in the poem of Gilgamesh, but *Xisithrus*[2] the son of *Ardate.*

(Zisudra in Babylonian episode)

Perhaps L.A. Waddell was the First European Sanskrit scholar who discovered and established Similarities between ancient Indian and earelier Sumerian kings, though his some conclusions are not correct, but this credit goes to him, as he discovered and proved the similarity between Sumerian language and sanskrit language.

In this connection, his following works are worth reading :—

(1) The Makers of civilisation in Race & History
(2) Aryan Origin of the Alphabet
(3) A sumer-Aryan Dictionary
(4) Indo-Sumerian seals Deciphered.

As I have already indicated that his some conclusion or opinions are not correct, specially, regarding the so called Aryan Homeland, but his discovery of similarities is eye-opener as well as apart from others and distinguished in its character, as he establishes the supremacy of Purānic records, Therefore I am quoting his original words in the following pages, (with my reservation).

His rescarches, also establish that early kings or monarchs of world were one and the same, as mentioned in the Purāṇas and old Testament (Bible)

---

1. Napishtam — नृपोत्तम (मनु)
2. Xisithrus — वैवस्वत (मनु)
3. Ardates — आदित्य (विवस्वान्)

Contrary to all other westerners, only Pargiter and Waddell accepted the authenticity of Purāṇic records "The old official Aryan king lists and chronicles, which have been uniqually and faithfuly preseved by Aryans, are, now, *seen to be a complete authentic official record of the names and achiev. ments of Aryan King continuously back to the epoch of the Rise of civilisation. It now,* transpires that the final break up of the old Aryan head quarters in Asia Minor, by the savage exterminating wards of the Asyrian King Sargon II, the ruling caste of eastern or Indian branch of the Aryans...the Purāṇas, at the beginning of seventh century B C. *There, these uuiqually precious historical documents extending to many hundreds of pages of manuscripts have been down through the centuries neglected and wholly unappreciated as to their historical significance : and have even been contemtously rejected as fabulous by our European sanskrit scholars*......In former works, I have demostrated with full scientific proofs, the hitherto wholly unsuspected...radical identity of the Sumerians with the Aryans, ancients and Moderns unity in the earlier civilisation :—

Thus, the reasons for the remarkable unity in the elements of the various ancient local civilization, hitherto logically reeognised as implying unity in civilizations, only by Prof. Elliot Smith and his school, who, however, ascribe its originating and propogating centre to Egypt-is, now, elicited fact that *the authors (Aryans) of the supposed independent ancient civilization all over the ancient world by their world wide imperial swey and colonial rule* (Preface p. 1 to XV The makers of civilisation).

Britishers=Bhāratas of ancient India.

The Britishers, who ruled over India for about two centuries, were the descendants of Bharata, the glorious ancient Indian Monarch of the world, as the following remarks of Waddell reveal this fact :—

"Ancient Britons of Sumerian Origin - Briton - Bharat - Bhārāta..."

"The '*Ionians*' of the same areain the western Asia Minor, who had been previously identified by Indianists with the '*yavan*' branch of the Aryans in the Indian epic and chronicles had that identity further confirmed (p. 9)........

This absolute proof of the identity of the Sumerians and Early Aryans is now further confirmed in these pages by proof which for documentary force are unparalled in the annals of History (p. 28).

"*As these discoveries were mainly through the oficial King Lists and chronicles of the Early Aryan...and hitherto, wholly unappreciated by Vedic scholars in the Indian Epic of Ancient Heroes (The Purāṇas). Out of which preserved the complete list of the Sumerian Kings (p. 33)......*

"*Authenticity and dates of these Ancient Aryan King lists and chronicles which have proved to be such uniqual and fundamentally important kings to recovery of sumerian and early Aryan History of the world civilisation*" (*p. 33*).

World History in the Purāṇas "The altogether unique and fundamental historical importance of these ancient king lists and chronicles of the Early Aryans, not only for recovery of the lost history of the Early sumerians, but also the lost Early history of the "world's civilisation", is that these lists preserve the complete line (p. 35).

Keys and Real form :— without any keys, whatever to be the traditional forms of these names and by more guess work, are more after than totally different from the real form of these names, and have thus been grossly misleading historians (p. 35).

Early Kings = Isin Chronicles

(Antideluvian Kings = Monarchs or Prajapatis) 126.

Sumerian Names	*Indian Names*
1. Enu (the first man)	Manu Swāyambhuva
2. Emmengalasna	Uttānapāda
3. Uduk	Uttama
4. Dumuzi	Dhruva

5. Shibugi	Shambhu
7. Bartu	Bharata
6. Sumaddi	Sumati (Second Tirthankara)

or Opartes = Bharata or Prithu
Xisouther or Ziusudra
= Vivasvata (Sraddadeva)
= Manu of later Babylonian myth

Berosos's Antedeluvian "King list compared with Sumerian List.

Berosos	*Sumerian*
1. Aloros	Alalgar (Amugar) Ātmbhu
2. Alaporos	Anu (unmush) Manu
3. Amelon	Ammengalesna Uttānapāda
4. Ammenon	Dumuzi Dhruva
5. Megalaros	Ḍaksa
6. Donos of Doos	Shbuji Irāchina
7. Euedorach	Pishmansa Samudra
8. Amempooians	Sumaddi Sumati
9. Opartes	Barattata Prithu
10. Xsouthros	Zusidu-Vaivasvata

(Long reigns)

King Name	*Sanskrit*	*Reign (Period)*
1. Gaur (Gaura)	Gaura	1200 years
2. Piash Ensu	Prānśu	
3. Pukhla (Tasia—Ajag)	Plāxa Tanśu	960 „
4. Gani Purudu	Prithu	950 „
5. Mumu	Manu	840 „
6. Dutuin Dara	Daitya Dhara	900 „
7. Azag	Ajaka	600 „
8. Arwasag (Rusan)	Haryaśva	720 „
9. Etana (Gal)	Atingala	1500 „
10. Ba (Bil Gu (B)	Valgu	400 „
11. Enishil	Anjila	660 „
12. Mede	Medha	900 „
13. Gaag (Mug)	Gaja	1200 „

14. Discrase	Dakśa	140	,,
15. Tizkar	Trikṣa	306	,,
16. Ruman	Ramya	900	,,
17. Rutasuram	Rutsaru	1200	,,
18. Shajin	Sanjaya	625	,,

Twenty three Kings reigned 24510 years 3 months and 3 days

We have quoted above table from Sumerian tradition, like Indian, as well as Hebrew tradition, ancient Kings have long ages and consequently regined quite long periods. Ancient monarchs of the world referred to in the Purāṇas, Bible and Sumerian inscriptions were one and identical as Prithu, Manu, Māndhātā and Bharata etc.

Next, I would show this *oneness* of ancient monarchs as well as their longevity (Long ages) and long reigns :—

Some Exemplary Identifications of Indo-Sumerian words

(Sanskrit Names of Kings)

Eng. Translation Sanskrit		*Sumerian Text*
1. Te King (Orlord)		Ashsa (Gaga)
Sagg (or Jagg)	Śakra	or Jagag ar
o Sakh		Inshak
Dar, Dur or		Indara (or Dar)
Indra	Indra	Udu Dur (Bur)
		Pur
Udu-Dur or	Purandara	Ugurisha (or Dur
Bur Pur		or Bur or Pur)
		Jor
Gurusha Dur	Uragarisi	Ukujui
or Purgar	Urujayee	Mid or Mit
Ukujui	Aikajayee	
Mid Mit Idim	Mitra	Idim
Etil, Pir or	Pura	Etil
Bur (Adar)		Bir or Bar
2. Udu (Utu) or Uteek	Uttama	Adar
3. Priest King or Khaṭh ruler	Alarka	Udu (orutu)

of Kish city	Kāsi	or utuk
4. Son of Eniuju (or Injuju)	Ariṇjaya	
5. Son of Jin the established (son)	Jana	
6. Khamazi city	Kāmaks	Khat (or Khut) Ksatriya
7. Broken Bowl has deposited		Ti (Sig) or Paasi Triprasu Ki (Shaki) Kisaska Encjuju Jinji, Aikajayce Khanujiki Saggab, Sakra du-ba nihu

CHAPTER-IV

KAŚYAPA THE GREATEST PROGENITOR OF RACES

Amongst twenty one progenitors, mentioned in the Itihāsa Purāṇas, Daksa and Kasyapa were the two greatest of prajāpatis or progenitors and from Kasyapa, the following ten premitive or original races of world sprang and five races were chief among them :—

Original Ten Races

1. From Deti Sprang — Daityas (Asuras)
2. From Aditi Sprang — Ādityas-Devas
3. From Danu Sprang — Dānavas
4. From Muni Sprang — Gandharvas
5. From Kadrū Sprang — Nāgas (Kādraveyas)
6. From Vinatā Sprang — Suparṇas
7. Progeny of Varuṇa were Apsaras (Nymphs)
8. Kaśyapa's wife Khas's progeny-Yaksa-Rāksasas
9. From the son of Vaivasvata Yama sprang-Pitras
10. Progeny of Varuna's son was Matsya Sammada, Niṣādas (Negros).

The Asuras have more vedic Mantras than Devas

"कनीयांसि वै देवेषु छन्दांस्यासन् ज्यायांस्यसुरेषु"

(Taittiriya Samhita 6/6/11)

The original language of these ten human races was one Atibhasā sanskrit or Devavāni-Vedabhasā-Brahmi. this fact have been narrated in the following passage of Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa :—

हय इति देवान् अर्वा इत्यसुरान् वाजीति गन्धर्वान् अश्व इति मनुष्यान्"

every race picked up one word for one thing from the original language, namely, the sanskrit. This is the only secret that even today, we find more or less utmost similarity in the languages of whole world.

Amongst ten races, five were-Asuras, Devas (Mānavas), Gandharvas, Nāgas and Yaksa-Rāksasas, spread all over the world. In India, even today, we find the specimen of all races, but in other countries, one race became dominent power, as for example, Gandharvas became aboriginal of Arab countries, Nāgas (Serpents) became the domicile of Egypt. Asuras were the habitants of Middle East countries and Daityas and Dānavas have their sway over European countries ; Yaksas and Rakṣasas were aboriginal of Africa and South East Asia and so on.

Gandhavas or Arabs :—Varuṇa, the eldest son of Aditi and Kaśyapa was priest of Asura Monarch Hiraṇyakaśipu (Enshog Kush Anu of Sumeria). He was the Monarch of world and his capital was Nippur. Perhaps, after the death of Asura Monarch, Varuṇa became the King of Gandharvas (Arabs) :—

"वरुण आदित्यो राजेत्याह तस्य गन्धर्वा विश: (श० ब्रा० १३।४।३।७)

The women of Arabs were called '*Apsarā*' (Nymph or Fairy or Hur in Iran), who were very found of bathing and swimming into deep water of rivers and oceans. The Gandharvas were expert riders of Horses, (अर्वन्), therefore their race became Known as Arabs (अर्वन्)

The Gandhavas were also known as '*Yadasas*' and Varuṇa was their lord.

Antiquity of Zoroster :—Zarathustra=old camel or Shining gold He was the protegee of Gustasp of Iksvāku dynasty and not of Vistaspa, the father of Darius, as socalled modern historianns described himassuch. We have quoted from Purāṇas and Shahanama that both Iksvākua and Pishadadian dynāsty was one and the same, and the Iksvākva Monarchs were the

rulers of India as well as Iran. Zoroaster was a vedic sage (Rishi) and he had been living there, about at 9000 BC, when Māndhāta's ancestor Kriśvāśva was ruling over India and Iran The fol owing Zorostor's ancestory (from Iranian sources) would also prove this fact :—

1. Manuchcihar	Manu
2. Durasraba	Duśravā
3, Ajrazem	Ajra
4. Vedist	Veditra
5. Spitaman	Saptamanā
6. Vaedist	Veditra
7. Hardhar	Haridhra
8. Arejadharshan	Aryadarsa
9. Paetrarasp	Preetāśva
10, Cakshunush	Chaksunaśa
11. Harecotasp	Haritāśva
12. Urugadhasp	Uragādāsva
13. Paeteraspa	Pitarāśva
14. Porushaspa	Purusāśva
15. Zurathustra	Zarathustra

v. In the vedic language 'Jarad' and 'Ustra' mean gold, 'हस्तिहिरण्यमश्वान्' as Atharvaveda (अथर्ववेद) says हिरण्यम् उष्ट्र अपि उच्यते'

Later Javanas, yadavas or yauna. Ailas, Scions, of Ilā were called Illyrious and Aiksvakas (ऐक्ष्वाक) were Acheans, Drihyus" progeny were Dorians, Purus were phrygians and descendants of Nala were known as Nleus in Europe.

Gaths and Vandals (Danavas) of the later age were the giants of the Baltic tales, they were about 7 feet tall, huge as described in Purāṇas :—

विप्रचित्तिसुत: श्वेत: श्वेतकुण्डलभूषण: ।
श्वेतशैलप्रतीकाशो युद्धायाभिमुखो ययौ ।।
युद्धायायस्तो धराधर इवापर: ।
त्रैलोक्या अतिविस्तारो धारयन् विपुलं वपु: ।। (हरिवंश)

Kaṣtriya Tribes (Khatti-Hittite)=Mlecchas

The northern part of the river plain, from Erech (worka वृत्र) to Mesopotamian Steppes, was colonised by Indian Kṣatriya tribes. In Babylon, they were called Mlecchas (Skt. Mleccha) or Khattis (Hittites) as well known in the modern history books. The descendants of '*Devas*' were called '*Amaras* or *Amorites*' From time to time, these all tribes became dominant in Sumeria or Babylon.

The exodus of Kṣatriya tribes from India have been referred to in the Itihāspurāṇas, severally. The scions or progeny of Yayāti fled in the most ancient time. The otheres were the descendants of Anu, Driyhu. Turvasu, Yadu. Gandharvas, Kekayas, Iksvāku Kuśika, Gādhi, Viśvāmitra and several others, some references of Purāṇes are worth noting :—

1. नरिष्यन्त: शका: पुत्रा: (हरिवंश १।१।१०)
2. तस्य पुत्रशतं त्वासीदिक्ष्वाकोर्भूरिदक्षिणम् ।
शकुनिप्रमुखास्तस्य पुत्रा: पंचाशदुत्तमा: । (वायु०)
उत्तरापथदेशस्था रक्षितारो महीपतं ।।
3. सप्तद्वीपां ययातिस्तु जित्वा पृथिवीं ससागराम् ।
व्यभजत् पंचधा राजन् पुत्राणां नाहुपस्तदा ।
प्रतीच्यामुत्तरस्यां च द्रुह्युं चानुं च नाहुप: ।।

and so many other references may be quoted, which prove that the several kṣatriya tribes or Mlecchas went out of India, and founded their kingdoms.

Babylon-Baveru or Babhru :—Several '*Babhrus*' are referred to in ancient sanskrit Literature. The Prākrita form of '*Babhru* is '*Baveru*', which has been referred to a Jātaka tale. That very Baveru word became the '*Babylon*'; Perhaps that Baveru was the scion or descendant of Gādhi '*Kauśika*', because the dynasty has a place in the ancient history of Babylon. This dynasty is mentioned as following :—

1. Irrish Kush बलाकाश्व
2. Khus Mahia कुश (महान्)
3. Gudia गाथि
4. Girshu ऋचीक
5. Samu Dakin जमदग्नि

Pursin=परशुराम, Sursin=सुषेण

Later on, Gudiun were called Kassiti or Baberu, the names of '*Kusha*' and '*Babhru*' (Babylon) were well known.

Lugal, Patesi Anasi :—These were the epithets of Kings in Sumeria. Above three words are the corrupt forms of राजन् having the same meanings. The '*Rajan*' word corrupted as *Lugal* in Sumeria, Patesi is clearly 'Pati' and the Vedic word In=इन: was very prominent for King or Master (Sovereign).

The master or the lord of the world is called (In)='इन:'; *Asura Gods in Sumeria or Babylon as well as ancient India*-the twelve sons of Aditi became gods, likewise the Asuras or Purvadevas, their ancestors-Anu (Enshag Kush-Anu) Epaphos (Prahlāda) Boar (विरोचन) Bel (बलि) Dionysius(दानव) Becchus (वृत्र) Osiris (असुर) Isis (सिंहिका) and Innini (हिरण्यकी=कयाधू) became the chief gods and goddesses in the Babylon.

Like Vedic usage, in Sumerian language also, the Earth was called '*Ki*' and Enlil (Air), Enki or Absu Ninmah (मही) Earch Ninatu (अनिल) Indru (इन्द्र) Vih As-un (विष्णु) marut (मरुत) Nassati (नासत्य) were, famous gods in ancient Sumeria. It means that the culture, religion and language of both countries (India and Babylon) were same and identical. And India was the origin of Sanskrit language and Vedic culture, this is a bare fact, beyond any doubt.

The period of Bali :—Uscnā was the priest of Indian Asuras having high place in the vedic religion, as the historians know it very well, later on, he went to Gandharava peeple (Arbas) as referred to in Jaminiya Brāhmaṇa (1/127) :—

"उशना वै काव्यो देवेष्वमर्त्यः सन् गन्धर्वलोकमैच्छत्'

He was the ancient prophet of Arab race and even today we find the influence of Atharvan Mantras on the Kuran's passages; As Kaba is the most holy place for Arbas. The '*Kaba*' word is corruptform of Sanskrit word '*Kāvya*'. It is so vivid that any sound scholar having clear vision would not deny it at all.

'*Id*'-is also a vedic word '*Ida*', '*Namaj*'-is the vedic 'Namas' (नमस्) similar to the vedic cermonies, the Moon has prestigeous and pious status in the Arab religion, perhaps the word '*Allah*' is the corrupt form of '*Amba*' (अम्बा), the consort of Śiva; and like Hindu Śivarātri-Sabarat is a holy cermony of Arabs. These are some traits which have the vedic influence (impacts) on Arabian culture and religion. Thus, Taz (Varuṇa) and Kaba were the founders or ancestors of Arab race.

Perhaps, the shia and the sunnis are replica of ancient Śaiva and Vaisnava sects of ancient India, so, these two communities always show uncompomising gestures in their religious matters, though their present religion (Muslim) is one and the same, but the time does not vanish their long animity, grudge and orthodoxy.

Yadas :—This is the original form of the Arabian word '*Taz*'. "Taz the fourth ancestor of Azi Dakaka is the founder of the race of the Arabs. His capital Susa (सूषा) was a beautiful city in ancient Iran :—

"सूषा नाम पुरी रम्या वरुणस्यापि धीमत:"

Alike Kaśyapa, Varuṇa, was also a great progenitor and learned Rishi of Veda, who founded the school of Chhando Veda (Zenda Avesta)=(Chhanda=Zend– Veda—Avesta), his son was the great Rishi Bhrigu or Atharvā, therefore this veda got the name 'Atharvaveda'. In Iran its some fragments are found in the shape of Avesta (Zend Avesta). *Varuṇa's one epithet was also 'Brahmā* :—

ब्रह्म देवानां प्रथम संबभूव······स ज्येष्ठपुत्रायाथर्वाय प्राह······ (मुण्डकोपनिषद् १।१।१);

saptarshis were the sons of Varuṇā, so they were called the progeny of Brahmā. From the beginning, Bhargavas and Vasiṣthas have connection as well as blood relation with the Asuras. In Iran the Bhārgava Brahmaṇas were known as Ātharvaṇa *Uśanā* : The Grandson of Varuṇa and son of B rigu, was '*Sukkur*'—'A priest of the Babylon' (Journal of Oriental studies, Madras p. 19 (1931) upto the time of Yayāti and Vrisaparvā (Afrasiab in Shahnama and Frahrasyan in Avesta), from time to time Uśanā had been living in Iran, Iraq and India. He was the King of Ātharvaṇa Brahmanas :—

भृगूणामाधिपत्ये चोशनशं काव्यमभ्यषेचयत् (वायुपुराण)

Greeks were the mountaneous people, therefore, they were knownas Gairic (गैरिक) or Greek. Perhaps they settled on the high hill of Ida (Ila).

Azes or Ajak was a ancient Asura and Aegion sea and Azestribe was known after his name.

Thus, almost all the Euopean tribes were the descendants of Daityas and Dānavas, the Traits of these can be seen even to-day on the European language and culture. The River Rhine was named after Rāhu Dānava, one of the chief Asura Monarchs, well known in the Purāṇas.

The Mānavas in Crete and Asia Minor :—

A common name of meditarraneans of crete Islands, Egotian mene, Lydian Manas, phygianian manis Germanic monus; Minavad Dynasty of Crete were descendants of Manu.

Asura Russia :—

Soviet Russia (श्वेत ऋषिक) :—Even in Russia we see that Russian language has great affinity with Sanskrit language. In Slavi language, Indra is called Perun (Purandhara) Savarog Svarga, Bog-Bhaga, Treior, Trisiras, Swetouit white bear, vesna is vasanta, morana=Marana and other numerous words are found which have direct relation with vedic Sanskrit.

The similarity of some modern Russian word with Sanskrit is worth seeing :—

1. Brejnev	Bajranābha
2. Gramyko	Graymaga
3. Swetalana	Swetānanā
4. Sputanic	Sapatnika
5. Furtseva	Sphurtasevā

In the Mahbharata age, Indian rulers have close relations with European countries, specially with Russia. I think, the six Asura capitals,(cities षट्पुर)mentioned in the Harivansa Purāṇa, were in Russia. The Russians are also the descendants of olden Asuras (Daityas and Dānavas). They were also the progeny of Rishis, so their countries was named ऋषि (Russia) or ऋषिक

There was frequent migration of Indians to Satpurs, (षट्पुर) the Russian lan ', at that time, (in the Mahābhārata age).

A famous Brāhmaṇa, Brāhmadutta, a pupil or Yājṇavalkya was performing Aśvamedha yajṇa in Satpura and Vasudeva, the father of Krisṇa, reached there with his wife Devaki. After wards, Pradyumna and other yādava princes, played the Rāmāyaṇa (Drama) in the capital of Vajranābha Asura (Brejnev?), (See Harivanśa Purāṇa) Nikumbha and other Asuras were the rulers of those six cities. The river '*Āvartā*' (आवंता) was flowing there, it might be the Volga of Russia.

As *Brej new* was the ruler of modern Russia, there was an ancient '*Bajra Nābha*' *Asura Monarch*, the brother of Nikumbha :—

मेरोः सानौ नरपते तपश्चक्रे महासुरः ।
वज्रनाभ इति ख्यातो निश्चितः समितिंजयः ।।

His capital was known as Bajrapura, one of the six capitals of Asuras in the region. There was also a Town known as (सुपुरः)Supur, There were four crore villages and one thousand cities

कोटयश्चतस्रो ग्रामाणामधिकास्ता विशांपते ।
शाखापुरसहस्रं च स्फीतं वज्रपुरोपमम् ।।

after defeating and killing Asura Monarch of that city, Vāsudeva Krisṇa divided that state into the four divisions and his (Krisṇa's) grandsons became the successors of those states :—

'वज्रनाभस्य तद् राष्ट्रं चतुर्धा चक्रतुर्नृप ॥'

Thus, there was frequent entry of both Indians and Asuras into both the countries, Russia and India, like today.

---

१. ब्रह्मदत्तइति विख्यातो विप्र: वाजसनेयक: ।
अश्वमेध: कृतस्तेन वसुदेवस्य धीमत: ।
स संवत्सरदीक्षायां दीक्षित: षट्पुरालय: ।
आवर्तया: शुभे तीरे सुनद्या मुनिजुष्टया । (हरिवंश० २।८३।१-३)
तस्मिन् सत्रे दैत्या: षट्पुरवासिन: ॥
निकुम्भाद्या: समागम्य तमूचुर्वरदर्पिता: ॥ (हरि० २।८३।६)

CHAPTER-VI

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PURĀNAS ANDBIBLE

The Dynastic Hisiory of Early world in the Bible

Biblical Name	*Names in the Purānas*
1. Adam	Ātmabhu
2. Seth	Vasiṣtha
3. Enoch	Ruchi
4. Kana	Kardama
5. Mahalalal	Marichi
6. Jared	Nārada
7. Enoch	Rochya
8. Methusebah	Paramesthi
9. Tamech	Vivasvān
10. Nooh	Manu Vaivasvata
11. Sham	Soma
12. Hem	Hema
13. Japheth	Yayāti
14. Javan	Yavana
15. Tiros	Turvashu
16. Seba	Śibi
17. Elam	Aila
18. Asshur	Asura
19. Reu	Pururvas
20. Nahor	Nahuṣa
21. Medan	Madra
22. Ishbaka	Ikṣvāku
23. Debar	Darbha

24. Shobal	Subala
25. Alian	Ilina
26. Ebeal	Atibala
27. Aioh	Ahi
28. Anah	Anahi
29. Ezer	Ajra
30. Uz	Aja
31. Bilhan	Balaghnā
32. Aran	Aruṇa
33. Judah	Yadu
34. Hebrew	Ābhira
35. Boaz	Bhoja
36. Shimea	Shimyu
37. David	Devāvridha
38. Calala	Kālābha
39. Ajubah	Ajavahā
40. Jerioth	Jayarathā
41. Jesher	Jayashree
42. Ephroth	Ibharathā
43. Nod (country)	Nābhi (Varsha)
44. Cush	Kusha
45. Amorites	Amara
46. Bela	Bala
47. Dan	Dānava
48 Hittees	Kṣatriya
49. Perizzites	Purujit
50. Abimelech	Abhimlekṣa
51. Beer Sheba	Veera Shaiva
52. Mara	Mārā
53. Abishir	Abhiśura
54. Jehoi Kim	Juhukama
55. Zerath	Jayaratha
56. Ashtarath	Astharatha
57. Daberath	Devaratha
58. Ramoth	Ramath
59. Anam	Anu
60. Ged	Gada

61. Bila	Bala
62. Becher	Virsṇi
63. Tehath	Satvata
64. Bimbel	Bhimabala
65. Ashvath	Asvatha
66. Beera	Beer
67. Ashbaal	Asvabala
68. Abihud	Abhihrida
69 Kish	Kush
70. Nar	Mara
71. Jonathan	Janardana
72. Ajek	Ajaka
73. Ajjrikam	Ajrikama
74. Eden	Udyana
75. Edem	Aida (Aila)
76. Bela	Bali
77. Bear	Virochana
78. Dinhabah	Danavavahā
79. Jabade	Yadava
80. Avith	Avitha
81. Balhanan	Balahanan
82. Aliah	Ila
83. Elah	Aila
84. Judah	Yadu
85. Dan	Dānava
86. Benjamin	Bhajamāna
87. Perej	Pajrā
88. Salma	Satyaka
89. Boaj	Bhoja
90. Kiriathjearim	Kirtiajaryama
91. Sheba (Queen)	Shaivya
92. Hebrew	Abhira

I would also quote some important passages from the Bible (Old Tastaments) which resemble with the passages of Purāṇas, referring to the most ancient and primitive world History :—

Quotation from the Bible	*Parallels from Indian (Sanskrit) Scriptures*
1. Then God said "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of Air and over the Earth (P. 1)	आत्मैवेदमग्र आसीत् पुरुषविधः सोऽनुवीक्ष्य नान्यदात्मनोऽपश्यत्सोऽहमस्मीत्यग्रे व्याहरत्ततोऽहं नामाभवत् (बृहदा० १।४।१) स वै नैव रेमे तस्मादेकाकी न रमते (बृहदा० १।४।३) सोऽयं पुरुषः प्रजापतिरकामयत भूयान् स्यां प्रजायेति। (श० ब्रा० ६।१।१।८)।
2. Lord God framed man of dust from the ground and Breathed into his nostrial's the breath of life, and man became a living being. And Lord God Planted a gārden in Eden in the East; and these he put the man whom had formed (P. 2)	२. (क) तत ब्रह्मैव प्रथममसृज्यत (श० ब्रा० ६।१।१।८) (ख) भूतानां ब्रह्मा प्रथमोत जज्ञे (अथर्व० १८।८२।१) (ग) ब्रह्मा वै ब्रह्माणं पुष्करे ससृजे (गोपथ० १।१६)
3. So the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall up on the Man and while he slept, took one of his ribes and closed up. its place with flesh, and the ribe which the Lord God had taken from the man, he made into a woman and brought to the man (Adam) (P. 3) The man called his wife named Eve. She was the mother of all livings.	३. न रराम ततो ब्रह्मा प्रभुरेकस्तपश्चरन्। शरीरादर्धमथो भार्यां समुत्पादितवाञ्छुभाम्। तपसा तेजसा चैव वर्चसा नियमेन च। सदृशीमात्मनो भार्यां समर्थां लोकसर्जने॥ (हरिवंश० ३।१४।२२, २३) (ख) स तस्मादेकाकी न रमते। स द्वितीयमैच्छत् स इममेवात्मानं द्वेधापातयत्ततः। पतिश्च पत्नी समभवताम्। (बृहदा० १।४।२) (ग) भाष्य—सा शतरूपा उ ह इयं सेयम्। पुनः पुनः सैवमतिः शतरूपायाः मनोश्चाभवताम्। (शांकरभाष्य १।४।४)

4. After Nooh was five hundred years old. Nooh became the father of Sham, Hem and Japhet.

5. When the sons of God came into the daughters of man, and they bore children to them.

These were of old, the man that were of old, the man of renown (P. 4)

५. दितिस्त्वजनयत् पुत्रान् दैत्यांस्तात यशस्विन: । तेषामियं वसुमती पुरासीत् सवनार्णवा ।

(रामा० ३।१४)

6. Now the earth was corrupt in God's sight and the earth was filled with Violence...

And God said to Nooh, I have determined to make and end of all flesh...

I will destroy them with the earth. May yourself on Ark of Gother wood.

६. मत्स्यन्यायाभिभूता: प्रजा मनुं वैवस्वत राजानं प्रचक्रिरे । (महाभारत तथा अर्थशास्त्र)

7. Then Nooh built Gother to the Lord, and took of every clean animal and of every clean bird and offered burnt offering on the Altar (P. 7)

७. स यतिभी यत् समां परिदिदेश ततिथीं समां नावमुपकल्पोपासांचक्रे । स औघ उत्थिते नावमापेदे

8. And God blessed Nooh and his sons and said to to them be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth (P. 7)

८. मनुरेव परिशिशिषे सोऽर्चंच्छ्राम्यं चचार प्रजाकामस्तमपि पाकयज्ञेनेजे स घृतदधिमतस्वाभिक्षामित्पयःसु जुहुवांचकार । ततः संवत्सरे योषित् संबभूव ।। (श० ब्रा० १८।१।१)

9. The are the families of the sons of Nooh, according to their genealogies, in their

९. तस्य पुत्रशतं ह्वासीदिक्ष्वाकोर्भूरिदक्षिणम् । शकुनिप्रमुखास्तस्य पुत्रा:

nations spread abroad on the earth after flood (P. 8)

10. *Now the whole earth had one language, and few words And as man migrated from East.* they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. And they said one another 'come' let us make bricks and burn them Thouroghly"

They had bricks from stone and built Union for mortor. Then they said,' come let us built a city and a tower with its top in the heaven...(P. 8)

11. And the Lord said 'Behold the they are one people and they all have one Agreatwar "In the days of Amraphel, King of Shinar, Anioch, King of Ellasar, Chad(चेदि or Loomer, King of Elam and (सुदास) Tidal King of Gotim. The King made war with Bora (Veera), King of Sidom, Birsha (वृष) King of Gomor Shinab (शिम्यु) King of Admah, Shameber (शम्बर) King of Zebo (अम्भ) and the King of Bed (भेद) (that is Zoar) and all these joined forces in the Valley of Sidom.

पंचाशद्दुत्तमा: । उत्तरापथदेशस्था रक्षितारो महीमते । चत्वारिंशद थाष्टी च दक्षिणायां तथा दिशि ।

(हरिवंश १।११।१२)

क. अनादिनिधना नित्या वागुत्सृष्टा स्वयंभुवा । आदौ वेदमयी दिव्या यत: सर्वा प्रवृत्तय: । (महाभारत)

स प्रजापतिर्यदग्रे व्याहरत । स भूरित्येव व्याहरत् । स इमाम् असृजत् । (जै० ब्रा० १।१११०)

ग. अतिभाषा तु देवानामार्यभाषा तु भूभुजाम् । संस्कारपाठसंयुक्ता सप्तद्वीपप्रतिष्ठिता ।

(भरत नाट्यशास्त्र १७।१८,२६)

श्रुष्टिं चक्रुर्भृगवो द्रुह्यवश्च सखा सखायमतरद् विषूची: । आपक्थसो भलानसो भनन्तऽलिनासो विषाणिन शिवास: .

सुदास इन्द्र सुतुकाँ अभियान् रन्धय- न्मानुषे वध्रिवाच: ।।

(ऋग्वेद ७।१८)

12. *Descendents of Giants*

"Hushathiti a low sippai, who was one of the descendant of the giants......and there was again war at Goth, where there was man of great Statue, who had six fingers...and he also was a deseendant from giants (P. 370)

(Yadava Origin of Isreal)

Comparative study of Purāṇas and Bible (Old Testment) reveals this fact that Isaraelites were the descendants of Yadavas, the son of Yayāti, the most remote emperor of the ancient world. The Bible old testament is like a Purāṇa of the Non-Indian ancient world. The main part as well as Characteristice feature of Purāṇas is geneology (History of dynasties)ᕕ-Like Puranas, the Bible also narrates an᎐ient gene alogies down from Adam (Swāyambhuva Manu) to Musa.

I have drawn some brilliont concluions from my study. The Biblical a accounts of dynasties is true to some extent, but it is incomplete as well as corrupt or erroneous as for example:

Hdam of Bible was swāyambhuva manu of Indian Purānnas,Manu had nine sons and a daughter, named Ila but the old testament describe only three sons, one of them was Japheth. That seems Yāyāti of Purānas. Thus, the readers may understand the incompleteness and errors af Biblical version about the anceent dynasties. It is quite possible in a such ancient account of history.

Israel - Sraṇjaya and Hebrew=*Abhira* — The founder of the Hebrew nation was *Isārael*=*Srṇjaya* of Puranas.

The main personages of Hebrews are described in the Bible as following :—

1. Judah=Yadu
2. Benjamin=Bhajamân
3. David=Devāvridha
4. Boaz=Bhoja
5. Uzza=Bhajin
6 Becher=Vrisṇi

The sons of Benjamin were—

1. Bela 2. Abbal 3. Aharah 4. Nohah and Rapha. In the Puraṇas their names are-Dattabala Dattātibala and others.

David was the famous hero of Yādavas mentioned in the Purāṇas as Devāvridha and his son was Babhru. Other personages could also be identified, but this specimen identification is ample proof that Yādava Kśatriyas colonized Israel as they were also called Hebrew, Defin:ety, the wond *Hebrew* is corrupt form of the word *Abhira* as they were ploral and shepherd as people as famous in the Indian history. The Yādavs and Ābhiras were hybrid people, a known fact in the Purānas.

Israel was founded about in 3700 B.C. by Yādava tribes and Hebrews (Abhiras) went along with them. About Judah= Yadava, the old testament's remarks endorsed the Purāṇa Version, as thus :—"Judah, the first born was wicked (H. Bible P. 353) as today Hebrews are well known Martial people.

Conclusion

All the Intelligent readers would draw the conlusion from above comparision of the Biblical and Indian scriptures. We do not want to comment upon it, but some conclusions are abvious (*i*) the Biblical account is incomplete and corrupt in comparision with Indian origin (Ancient Indian Purāṇaś).

The Indian scriptures are the most ancient as well as original and preserved original and main line of heritage and Tradition and Biblical accounts preserve and endorse the following truths :—

1. Manu Vaivasvata (Nooh) was the progenitor of present human race" *Befruitful and multiply and fill the earth*" (*P.7*)

2. *The whole earth* (*world*) *had only one original language*

(Sanskrit)

3. And as man migrated from the East (India) to the west (Europe) Thus, the so called immigration of so called Āryans is quite hypothetical and contrary to historical fact, as conjectured by modern westerners.

4. Swāyambhuva Manu (Adam) was the first man on the earth by God (Almighty) His date was Thirty two thousand years before today.

The remarks of E.A. Waddell about the Purāṅas are wholly true, as he wrote about *Marvellous authenticity of Puranas*—:

The fundamental want is now supplied by our offcial king list of Early Aryans which have been uniquallypreserved the Indian Epic. chronicles by the eastern branch of the Aryans and the authenticity of Puranas And these King lists. are not compiled by priests but are the official copies of the original records as the old archives, scripiously preserved by the ruling Kingly caste" (The makers of civilisation in Race & History by L.A. Waddell, P. 477)

And the remarks of another Jerman scholar—Fredric Shlegal.........are quite true. as my researches fully ratify these remarks "*He expected nothing less from India than ample information on thehistory of the primitve world, Shroudedhitherto in Utter darkenss*" (A selection of Hymns from Rigveda Zimmerman),and now, *I have fulfilled the expectations of F. Shlegal to a great extent, as I have removed the darkness of pritimive history of the worlā in this specimen book.*